

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 30TH MARCH, 1861, IS NOW READY!
Price One Shilling. At 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

answer it. It would depend upon various circumstances. If they should have a change from muddle to copper, or have less muddle and more ore, of course, they would have less loss. The 50 was better than they expected. If they had had much ore shallow they would probably have found little deep; but large lodes must be followed in depth. A SHAREHOLDER enquired whether the ground generally bore out expectations?

Capt. RICHARDS said that it did, except at the 40, west of Hill's, under the 30 bunch; elsewhere it had turned out better than they had expected. They looked very promising, and if they reduced their cost it would be most unwise.

The SHAREHOLDER said the adventurers had no intention of doing so, but merely wished to know that they had something to look forward to, which he thought Capt. Richards had now shown that they had.

The CHAIRMAN said that the two mines now worked by them were formerly worked separately, and to the west there was another mine, called Gwalion. This was, however, separated from them by a cross-course, so that there would be no fear, as a shareholder had suggested, of their having to drain the Gwalion; in fact, there was no connection between them. There had recently been an application for the Gwalion sett, but the lords of Tregullow had deemed it but just to give the Prosper United adventurers the first right of refusal. It would require quite distinct machinery, and if granted to another party a clause would be inserted in the lease that they should at once erect a 70-in. cylinder engine. For his own part, he considered that the Prosper United had at present quite enough to work; but, as one of the lords, he, of course, gave them the right of refusal.

The report and accounts were adopted; a call of 6s. 6d. per share was made (subject to a discount of 25 per cent. if paid before July 15); it was resolved that the 450 shares now held by the pursuer in trust for the company be conveyed to the shareholders pro rata at the amount due upon them, and in the event of their refusal to others at the same price; and the next meeting was fixed to be held in October in the county.

Capt. Richards was then requested to prepare plans and sections of the mine upon a scale of 1-32 inch to the fathom, and to have them lithographed, such plans to be forwarded to the shareholders, with the captain's report for the day upon which they are ready for delivery. Capt. Richards having consented to do this forthwith, thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

PENDEEN CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

A two-monthly meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Tuesday, Mr. W. BAWDEN in the chair.

Mr. D. COHEN (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed.

A statement of accounts for April and May showed a profit of 61. 15s. 7d. The balance in favour of the mine was 543l. 18s. 5d.

The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

June 21.—Since the last general meeting, the 142 fathom level north has been driven 4 fms. 1 ft. 6 in.; the 3 fms. level, producing tin and copper, but not to value. The shaft at this level will be completed in the course of next week, when we shall begin to cut, for, &c., in order to resume the sinking of the engine-shaft. The 130 north has been driven 5 fms. 1 ft. 3 in.; the lode in this level has a little improved in the last taking down, now worth 12l. per fathom, and looking well for further improvement. The 118 north is driven 1 fathom 3 feet; the lode in this level has been split into two parts by a horse of granite, and for the last 3 fathoms the ore part is 2½ ft. wide, worth 10l. per fathom. No. 2 stop, in back of this level, north of shaft, is worth 18l. per fathom; No. 3 stop, 10l. per fathom. The 118 south has been driven 3 fms. 5 feet; the lode in this level is 4 feet wide, the productive part is 1 ft. 2 in. wide, and has a very kindly appearance, worth for tin 8l. per fathom. I would here remark, our south levels the further they are driven appear to be getting more congenial for tin, and we expect to meet with the intersections of other lodes shortly, which will further improve them. We have resumed the sinking of No. 1 winze, in the bottom of the 100 south, the water being so far drained, which we shall communicate with the 118 south in the course of next month; this will give us good ventilation, and enable us to resume the drainage of the 100 south. The 106 north has been driven 7 fms. 5 ft.; lode 1 ft. wide, but poor. The stops in the back of this level north are wrought up to the 94 ft. level. The 82 north has been driven 9 fms. 1 ft. 3 in.; we have also communicated No. 4 winze, in the bottom of the 70 ft. level, with this level, which has given us good ventilation. The lode in this level is more congenial for mineral than it has been, and I believe we are getting near the great Pendeen lode.—JAMES WARREN.

A letter was read from Mr. White, the pursuer, which stated that he had the standard for copper ore not declined since the last meeting the accounts for the two months were shown a profit of nearly 100l. The cost had been a little more than expected, but there had been 30 tons of coal put in operation. As any rate, there was good reason to hope that this lode would be intersected before the next general meeting, which would be a very important point. During the operations going south, the several lodes going east and west would be intersected, and among others the Boscawen Downs lode, which had yielded the large profit of 60,000l. It appeared that the lode going north, which was not considered particularly congenial for the production of tin, but they had no reason to doubt but that the east and west lodes would be in every respect conducive to the production of that ore. At all events, if sufficient tin were obtained to pay the costs of opening the ground the mine would be developed without shareholders being called upon for capital, and that would keep them in a sound financial position, so that whatever extra might turn up would be for the divisible benefit of the proprietors.

The SECRETARY, in answer to a question, stated that the company's ores had been hitherto below the average of the county, but, as would be seen by the last sampling, it was now fully equal to that average.

Mr. BIRDSEY said the accounts for the two months at present under consideration contrasted most favourably with the accounts for the two months immediately preceding—for the Feb. and March accounts showed a loss of 347l., while those for April and May showed a profit of 61. 15s. 7d.

The SECRETARY, in answer to a question, stated that the arrears of call at the last meeting amounted to 69l. 6s., but they had since been reduced to 25l. 11s.

The report and accounts were then received and adopted, and the committee of management were re-elected.

The CHAIRMAN, on behalf of the committee, thanked the meeting for this renewed mark of confidence, and hoped they would soon have the pleasure of showing proprietors that they really possessed a bona fide mine.

The proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman.

EAST CARN BREA MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's office, Threadneedle-street, on Wednesday, Mr. FULFORD in the chair.

Mr. W. A. BUCKLEY (the secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting, the minutes of the last were read and confirmed.

A statement of accounts was submitted, from which the following in condensed:—

Advance on tribute.....	£ 50 0 0
Copper ore sold.....	2061 1 8=£2111 1 8
Balance last audit.....	£ 186 3 2
March cost, merchants' bills, &c.....	664 6 3
April ditto.....	847 4 1
Advance on tribute.....	50 0 0
Sundries.....	15 5 8=£1762 18 11

Leaving credit balance.....£348 2 9

The balance in favour of the mine (including an ore bill due July 8) was 2491l.

The report of the agents was read, as follows:—

June 21.—South Lode: In the past two months the 50, east of the cross-cut, has been extended 15 fms. 4 ft., and the lode proved productive to the extent of 2, 5, and 8 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the present end is yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. The 50 west has been extended 8 fathoms 5 feet, and for the greatest portion of this distance the lode yielded 2, 3, and 4 tons of ore per fm. In the present end the lode is yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. The 40, east of the cross-cut, has been extended 12 fms. 4 ft., and the lode will produce on an average from 3 to 4 tons of ore per fm. In the present end the lode is discarded by the cross-course, and producing 2 tons of ore per fm. In the winze sinking below the 40, 30 fms. behind the 40 end, the lode is producing 4 tons of ore per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 26 the lode is yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. In the past two months the 40, east of the western shaft, the lode has been extended 9 fms. 4 feet, and the lode will produce on an average 4 tons of ore per fm. This level is holed to the winze sinking below the 40, in which the lode is yielding 4 tons of ore per fm. In the 26 west the lode is yielding 1½ ton of ore per fathom. In the 50, driving east of the cross-course, the middle lode will produce 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 50, east of the engine, the lode is yielding ¾ ton of ore per fm, and has a very promising appearance. Ore sampling on Wednesday next will be 450 tons of copper ore.—T. GLANVILLE, J. SCHOLAR.

Mr. G. E. SEYMOUR (of the Stock Exchange) drew attention to a report which Mr. G. Batters had obtained for the benefit of the company. He was of opinion they were much indebted to Mr. Batters for having obtained this report from one of Messrs. Taylor and Sons' agents; but as he saw Captain Glanville was present, he wished to ask whether from the concluding remarks of that report they were to infer that more money would be required for the further development of the property? The remarks referred to ran as follows:—"Looking generally at this mine and at the set, and taking into consideration the great productiveness of the south lode for the extent of ground opened, as well as the congenial nature of the strata, and the excellent geological position, which is a continuation of the Carn Brea run, we have every confidence that, with economical and vigorous management, it will make a profitable and permanent mine. We can see no reason why it should not. As we have said before, these valuations are made after careful measurements and examinations, and we think they will be found as close an estimate as can be made in the case of ground standing. While we have carefully avoided any over estimation, on the other hand we have not been deterred by undue timidity from doing as full justice to the mine as we think it deserves." What he wished to know was whether "vigorous management" implied a want of more capital.

Mr. BATTERS said the agents referred to considered that the mine was now being energetically developed—indeed, the mine was being developed in a sober and miner-like manner.

The CHAIRMAN said that Capt. Glanville would be glad to afford any information that shareholders might desire.

Mr. BATTERS, with the permission of the Chairman, would be glad to put a few questions to Captain Glanville, the replies to which would, he thought, remove the doubt which seemed to exist in the minds of some. In the first place, he would enquire what was the present state of the ground in the engine-shaft?—Capt. GLANVILLE replied that the ground in the shaft had become very much easier; they had been paying 50l. per fm. for sinking the shaft, but it was now being sunk for 27l. per fm.

Mr. BATTERS: At what depth below the 50 do you propose driving the next level?—Capt. GLANVILLE: At about 16 fathoms.

Mr. BATTERS: Do you intend cross-cutting at the 60?—Capt. GLANVILLE: We do not think it would be well to do so, seeing that at present there is good ground in the shaft.

Mr. BATTERS: Are you driving the 50 cross-cut north?—Capt. GLANVILLE: We are not driving it at present, because we are afraid of the water.

Mr. BATTERS: What sort of lodes do you expect to cut—that is to say, judging from what has been seen in the shaft?—Capt. GLANVILLE: From what we could see in the shaft

they appear to be copper lodes, and several thousand fathoms of ground have been taken away. Judging from what was seen in the shaft, they are equal to anything in the sect.

Mr. BATTERS: Do you propose erecting a new engine?—Capt. GLANVILLE: We should certainly recommend it, for, independent of the north lode, there are several lodes in the south, which could be intersected by cross-cuts when the new shaft was sunk to the 50.

Mr. BATTERS: The new shaft is at present down to the 26—how long will it take to sink it to the 50?—Capt. GLANVILLE: About five months; the shaft from the 26 will be sunk upon the course of the lode—indeed, in a course of ore.

Mr. BATTERS: How far can you sink before reaching water?—Capt. GLANVILLE: We should think to about the 50.

Mr. BATTERS: You are sinking a winze from the 26 to the 40, when will that be through?—Capt. GLANVILLE: During the present week, and from the 40 to the 50 in about three or four weeks.

Mr. BATTERS: Do you consider that the estimates made in the report of Capt. Jewell are correct?—Capt. GLANVILLE: We think the report generally is rather under-estimated; for instance, the report estimated that we should be able to drive 6½ fms. per month, in the 50 ft. level, whereas we have actually driven 10 fms.—in fact, the report was a very cautious one.

Mr. SEYMOUR: Then really you are opening up much more ore ground than is stated in that report.—Capt. GLANVILLE: Yes; and the report has not overestimated the amount discovered, for no account is taken of the ore ground working in the banks of the levels or on the middle or engine lodes.

Mr. BATTERS: In the report of Messrs. Jewell and Salmon, which has been already referred to, is the largest shaftwork taken of the reserves that are being opened upon the middle and engine lodes?—Capt. GLANVILLE: No; although the engine is now driving upon the engine lode is worth 1 ton per fathom, and on the middle lode 2 tons per fm. and the best quality ore in the mine. We are driving about 5 fms. per month upon the middle lode, and adding to the reserves.

Mr. BATTERS: What is the size of the engine you recommend being erected?—Capt. GLANVILLE: We should recommend a 70-in. cylinder engine, with two 11-ton boilers, the probable cost of which would be about 1800l. It will take about five months to get the engine-shaft down to the 50 ft. level.

The CHAIRMAN said it was the opinion of the committee they should not delay erecting an engine until they had received estimates from first-rate engineers as to its cost.

Mr. SEYMOUR was strongly of opinion that as Capt. Glanville's predictions from the first had been more than realised, and as Capt. Glanville's statements had been fully borne out by actual results, the shareholders should base their decision upon his advice with regard to the engine.—Mr. LYLE quite concurred.

Mr. E. COOKE enquired what proportion of the last sampling was taken from the stops, and what quantity from the ends?—Capt. GLANVILLE replied that a large proportion of the last sampling came from the ends and winzes.

Mr. G. E. SEYMOUR said he had the fullest confidence in the mine. He knew that with a view of prejudicing it, rumours had been circulated that he had sold his interest, whereas the truth was he had increased his stake; indeed, he believed that the undertaking was greater than ever. He begged to propose that the committee be requested to erect a steam-engine suitable for the future effectual working of the mine.

Mr. CLIFT seconded the proposition.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired if the committee proposed to make a call to pay for the engine? The CHAIRMAN replied that the question of call had never entered into the wildest dreams of the committee.

The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. BATTERS enquired whether it was necessary to bring before the meeting the advisability of having monthly or two-monthly sales of ore?

The CHAIRMAN said the committee proposed to take that upon themselves. From the estimated cost of the two months there would be a balance in hand at the next meeting of 900l.—A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

GENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of proprietors was held at the offices of the company, Old Broad-street, on Thursday, Mr. A. C. BRIDGE in the chair.

Mr. FORD (the secretary) having read the advertisement convening the meeting, the minutes of the last annual meeting were read and confirmed. The report of the directors was as follows:—

This being the usual period for holding the general meeting of the proprietors, the directors beg to submit their annual report of the proceedings of the association. In doing so they have the pleasure of being able to state that, notwithstanding the unfortunate position of affairs in the United States, and the prejudicial influence it has had in all commercial relations with that country, the general business of the association was not injuriously affected by it, the sales and shipments of coal at the collieries of the company during the last year showing a small increase over those of the previous year, the net sales being 305,045 tons. The net profits of the association for the past year amount to 55,234l. 17s. 3d.; out of this sum the proprietors received in January last a dividend of 15s. per share, and the directors have now to announce a further dividend of 15s. per share and a bonus of 5s. per share, free from income tax, making 35s. for the year (these payments absorbing 48,750l.), for which the warrant will be issued on July 12. The new works for increasing the production of the Ailmer and Sydney Mines are steadily progressing, and the expenses attending the same, though heavy in amount, are being provided for out of the concern.

The CHAIRMAN said it now became his duty to move the adoption and reception of the report which had just been read. That report contained everything which the directors had to communicate. It showed that the company had had a good year's business, and of course, they all hoped it would be continued. But really the state of affairs in America was such that the board felt they could not say anything in anticipation. It was satisfactory to know that the company had at present orders for coal to a very considerable amount, but it was impossible to conjecture as to the results of the business of the present year. He should, however, be glad to afford any information, or answer any enquiries which shareholders desired.

Mr. S. COOKE was in favour of seconding the proposition, which was put and carried unanimously, without discussion.

Sir S. Cunard, Bart., and Messrs. Felix Labrooke and Charles Scovell, the retiring directors, were unanimously re-elected; and Mr. J. Rennie was re-appointed auditor.

Upon the proposition of Mr. STONE, seconded by Mr. WALKER, a unanimous vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and directors for their efficient services during the year, which was duly acknowledged. The proceedings then terminated.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The Mining Share Market has been very active during the week, but the transactions have been chiefly confined to the shares of the favorite progressive mines, which have, as usual, been attended with considerable fluctuations. The shares of the Copper and Tin mines, in their respective objects. The great sale of Banca tin took place on Wednesday last, when 155,193 slabs were disposed of. These sales, which considerably influence the price of tin, now being over, some favourable movement may be expected to take place among the British tin buyers.

WHEAL SETON and NEW SETON have been in good request; several transactions have taken place, and notwithstanding the decline of the latter, they left off firmer.—EAST BASSETT have been more in request, and dealings have taken place in North BASSETT, WHEAL BASSETT, and WEST BASSETT.—SOUTH FRANCES are sought for at market prices.—COOK'S KITCHEN are in great request, and several transactions have been effected.—CLIFFORD, STRAT FARM, and WEST STRAT FARM have been dealt in, and the latter especially there has been some strong enquiries.—WEST TOLGUS and GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS have been enquired for, and several transactions followed.—NORTH CROFT, EAST GREENVILLE, and WHEAL GREENVILLE have been dealt in, and at improved rates.—EAST CARADON are, as usual, daily dealt in, and rather firmer.—MARKE VALLEY have been in good request, and a great many have changed hands.—NORTH PHENIX and SOUTH PHENIX have been more freely offered, and, consequently, the quotations are lower.—LUDDOCK have been largely dealt in, and subject to constant changes in price.—GONAMENAS are in request, at advanced rates.—NORTH TRE-LAWET and WEST CARADON have been dealt in at lower prices.—NEW SOUTH CARADON, WHEAL FOLKARD, and SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER have shared in the transactions of the week.

EAST RUSSELLS have been largely dealt in during the week, the report confirming the improved position of the mine received on Monday created a very active market, but they have since declined, without any assignable cause.—NORTH ROBERTS have also been in good demand, and consequently a rise; its proximity to Sortridge, and the same lodes, will no doubt create a demand for those.—EAST DOWNS continue firm.—LADY BERTHA, HINGSTON DOWN, and EDWARD have also changed hands.—WHEAL UNY and UNION have shared in the business of the week.—UNITS have slightly receded, but several bargains effected.—NORTH TREKERS have been rather largely dealt in, the improved prospects of the mine having induced many buyers to come in.—NORTH DOWNS continue to be dealt in, although the price has receded, but the probability is that they will again advance.—ROSEWANE CONSOLS are in good demand at advanced rates.—EAST ROSEWANE are also enquired for at present minimum prices; but mines are likely to improve in value.—SITHNEY and CARMEL have been largely dealt in, and prices advanced, but have shown a tendency to recede.—WHEAL GYLLIE, BASSETT and GYLLIE, and GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE have been dealt in, and continue in request at present prices.—WHEAL PROSPER (Brea) have been in fair request, the improved prospects of the mine fully warranting the enquiry; and as the lodes are picked up, the scarcity will, no doubt, greatly improve the price.—GONAMENAS is stated to have improved in the 90 west, where there is a good lode, yielding 2 tons per fathom. There are other important points to which operations are to be directed.

EAST CARADON.—The 60 east, on the counter, is worth 12l. per fm. The 50 east is valued at 16l.—New Lode: The 60 east is improving, now worth 6l. per fm., the 60 west is valued at 18l. per fathom, and 50 west 8l. No other alteration to notice.—At MARKE VALLEY the new lode is reported to have further improved, and is now worth full 3½ tons of good ore per fm. The mine generally is looking better, and, with the price in view, will become a very profitable and productive mine. The great drop in the standard miners to be the only impediment for it must have made a difference of more than one-fourth the whole amount realised.—At WHEAL LUDDOCK it is affirmed, on good authority, that the western lode has much improved, and that no attention has taken place in any other part of the mine since the recent official report to the proprietors. The silver department continues to look remarkably well, and they are in expectation daily of cutting silver in the 84, and are also driving on the same cross-course in the 96. Should these points prove productive for silver, it will be difficult to estimate the real value of the discoveries.

EAST JAWS is reported to have improved in the adit end, on the western lode, now worth 8 tons of lead per fm.—At WHEAL FOLKARD reference was made a short time since to the probability of some great improvements being made on attaining the objects then pursuing, one of which was the driving of the 30 towards the ore ground gone down from the 15, where they had a fine course of ore. This has been accomplished, and there is a fine productive lode in that level. An increase of samplings may now be looked for.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—The lode cut last week in the 110 was reported then to be yielding 2 tons per fm.; they have since gone through it, and it is now valued at 4 tons of rich ore per fathom. The lode in the 88 west has also improved, and is indicative of some valuable discovery likely to come off at that point.

GREAT WHEAL MARTHA.—Among the several reports circulated respecting the prosecution of the pay-day for nearly a fortnight, it is stated now to arise from some official oversight. Surely a management which costs the shareholders from 650l. to 700l. a year should have something like regularity and attention.—At KELLY BRAT the prospects continue favourable for further improvement in going east, which is a desirable feature. The 75 east is a promising lode, the stops producing about 2 tons per fm. and the 35 east is also producing good ore, leaving backs worth full 2 tons per fm.

LADY BERTHA continues to look promising in the 53 east, which improved a few days since; this being the bottom level, some interest is attached to the discovery in that direction.

GAWTON continues to hold out very considerable promise, and, from the appearance of the 26, there is every reason to calculate on a very productive lode for copper. They are now carrying about one-half of the lode, which is worth 2 tons per fm., and the stopes

behind the end is worth from 4 to 5 tons per fm., which is an improvement upon last report. The back of the 50 is also improved.

EAST DEVON CONSOLS is reported to be opening very satisfactorily. The 40 cross-course of the same promising character as before stated, and in cross-cutting a short distance west they have discovered a branch 1 ft. wide, of a very congenial nature for future having spots of lead and copper, and from the indications presented there is a strong impression that an important discovery is likely to come off shortly.—NORTH DOWNS is represented to be looking very promising both for tin and copper. There are some points which have very much improved recently, and the probability is, with an advanced standard, that it will soon become a profitable mine. Their financial position is good, and their prospects very encouraging.

GUNNIA LANE (Clitters' Adit).—The discovery at this mine, of which notice was given last week, is followed by another on the Bonney lode, in the adit level cut; cross-course had been met with and cut through, and a very fine lode intersected cut; cross-course as far as yet seen is worth full 2 tons of very rich ore per fathom; a large quantity of water has and is still issuing from the lode. It will take another week to ascertain correct value, and get out of the influence of the cross-course. The lode can be driven to surface. This discovery has also been made by a cross-cut intersecting the same part of the lode standing south as discovered in the 10 above, and 50 fms. west of this point. NORTH DOWNS continues to look very well, and opening some good ore ground; the bottom level is rapidly approaching the course of ore gone down from the level above. The ground has become easier, and presents the usual indications preparatory to a good discovery. A new winze has been commenced in the bottom of the 80, where the lode will augment the future samplings.

WHEAL PROSPER (Brea) continues to improve daily. The lode in the 40 east is worth full 2½ tons per fm. for tin, and is improving in value on opening. The lode in the winze sinking below the 30 is producing some very rich work, and valued at 50l. per fathom; this winze is 24 fathoms in advance of the 40, and should the tin continue to the 60 (which there is no doubt) a very rich run of tin ground will be developed. The 30 and 40 is in good tin work for the stamps. The 30 end, on North-cus lode, is very (throughout) from whence the water is freely issuing. The 20 continues the same as for some time past, and here they are daily expecting to cut Treawas main lode. The mine throughout has been greatly improved during the week.

Wheal Uny is represented to have improved in several points of operation, both for tin and copper. The 48 east is now worth 25l. per fm. for copper, and the western end is opening out very promising for a good course of ore, as it improves as they proceed, and producing some rich ore. The prospects generally are good.

At the TOLVADEN meeting a call of 9s. 3d. per share was made, to pay for the liabilities and for the future working. The agent's report of the mine is highly satisfactory and encouraging, and as the deeper levels are opening out remarkably well, with the courses of ore, there appears very little doubt but the mine will become a productive and permanent paying one.

At ALFRED CONSOLS operations are being carried on with vigour, with a view to develop the ground lately acquired by the recent arrangements. They have 20 days of tin-batters employed at Great Alfred, and actively clearing the several levels to develop the piece of untried ground on which so much importance has been placed.

SOUTH WHEAL LLEVEL continues to look very promising; they have a good lode in the 30, east of Grigg's shaft, and the 23 east is reported to have improved, excellent stones of tin coming into the end.—WESTHORN CONSOLS is reported to be looking better in Bishop's shaft, where there is a good lode for tin. The prospects generally are of an improving character.—SITHNEY and CARMEL is reported to have improved in the bottom level east, where they have a large lode, with good stones of tin, and likely for further improvement.—GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE has improved in the bottom level, and at WHEAL VON, in Wheal Metal they have an excellent discovery in the 112 west.

JAMES LANE.

MINING AS AN INVESTMENT.

[From WATSON and CURELL'S Circular.]

So long ago as 1843 we wrote against the folly of entering into mining speculations, and we recommended in the same article a division of risks (upon the principle adopted at Lloyd's in insuring ships) in a few well-selected mines, by which plan it was possible to ensure success in the aggregate. Upon this principle we have acted ever since, taking care to select mines in good districts, of good management, and where certain points in operation indicated prospects of success, and our selections every year have been almost universally successful. On Dec. 27 last, we offered in our Annual Review, published in the Mining Journal, a list of mines, from which we considered our clients and the public might select a dozen or more, and realise good profits by buying them; and the result has been very extraordinary that we may be pardoned the vanity of now referring to it. In giving the list, we insert in the first column the price at which shares stood on Dec. 27 last, and in the second the price they could afterwards have sold for.

DIVIDEND MINES.		Dec. 27, 1861.	Since realised.
East Caradon	28½	47	18
Marke Valley	10	12	12
South Frances	115	129	12
Wheal Bassett	86	110	24
Providence	40	48	20
South Caradon	820	905	85
South Tolgus	47	57	10

PROGRESSIVE MINES.		9½	30
East Carn Brea	4½	9½	14
Wheal Uny	12	14	22
Wheal Greenville	14	16	22
East Greenville	15	16	22
Wheal Union	2	2	2
Rosewall Hill	3½	4	6
North Roseker	30	30	30
North Bassett	7½	9	11½
Merilyn	25	26	26

From among the Dividend shares many of our friends selected East Caradon to a large extent, and, consequently, have realised large profits. Realizing the aggregate profit on about 500l. invested in each mine on December 27, we find East Caradon 20 shares would have cost 570l.; since sold at 940l.; profit, 370l. Fifty Marke Valley 500l.; profit realised, 100l. South Frances, 5 shares, 570l.; profit, 32l. Wheal Bassett, 5 shares, 430l.; profit, 130l. Providence Mines, 10 shares, 400l.; profit, 80l.; South Caradon, 1 share, 320l.; profit, 35l. South Tolgus, 10 shares, 400l.; profit, 100l.; North Roseker, 25 shares, 500l.; profit, 175l. North Bassett, 300 shares, 600l.; profit, 100l. Merilyn, 1000 shares, 350l.; profit, 650l.

RESULT.—Outlay on December 27, 1861, of about 500l. in each of the nine progressive mines, as above—total, 4201l. 5s.; subsequent value, 9801l. 5s. TOTAL PROFIT, 5600l. 10s.

This requires no comment;—it shows a result not to be obtained in any other way, and though we cannot promise such brilliant results for the next six months, we have a list made out which we think combines good prospects with safety.

We wish to add that in our December list we gave a few low-priced speculative shares, some of which have not yet "turned up;" but the loss on such shares is not so great as some of the difference in the above profits. These were—Unity, Redoubt (both at a profit since), Crebor, East Budnick, Bottle Hill, and West Polmar. These may be added to the list.

FROM MR. GEORGE BATTERS:—During the week a large business has been transacted in Mining Shares. This market for some time past has recovered from a state of depression, and is now a more active one than it has been for some time. The market for metals and a local export of tin, Exchange, and this in the face of declining market for metals and a local export of tin, with America, hitherto our best customer, has not failed to rise superior to the nation in this, as in every other department, and the requirements of the world have been sufficiently

THE LEAD MINES OF SOUTH WALES—No. I.

THE VALE OF TOWY.—About twelve months since we commenced a series of articles on "The Mineral Wealth of South Wales," and having noticed three or four unproductive mines, we were reluctantly compelled to delay the publication of what we had prepared on the productive mines of South Wales. We now propose giving a description of several characteristic mines in the Western counties of Wales, with a view to the discussion of what may be termed the science of mining. And, perhaps, we cannot do better than to commence with the Vale of Towy Lead Mine, which lies two miles to the south-east of Carmarthen. This mine has been worked for a long period, but only during the last twelve years with any degree of vigour. Large deposits of lead were found in the lode from the outcrop at the surface to the depth of 80 fathoms, when it was replaced by zinc-blende, and now, in the heading of the 110 (the extreme depth of the mine) there is a promising course of lead. But, before descending to particulars, it is of the first importance that we should clearly understand the geological formation in which the lode is developed. It may not be out of place to remark here, to avoid any embarrassment, that the rocks in Wales were classified by Sedgwick as Silurian and Cambrian, and by Murchison and the Geological Survey as Upper and Lower Silurian. The Upper Silurian of Murchison is identical with the Silurian of Sedgwick; and the Lower Silurian of Murchison with the Cambrian of Sedgwick; with this difference, Murchison calls the Llandovery rocks Middle Silurian, and the Government Geological Survey calls the Longmynd rocks Cambrian. We shall follow the classification of Murchison, not because we think it better than the other, but being that adopted by the Geological Survey it facilitates reference to the official maps, sections, and memoirs, and is on that account more generally understood. The Upper Silurian, then, comprises the Ludlow and Wenlock rocks; the Middle Silurian, the Llandovery, or passage rocks; the Lower Silurian, the Caradoc and Llando rocks; and the Cambrian, the Longmynd, or bottom rocks. Now, the Caradoc rocks cover a very large area of the western part of South Wales, extending in almost unbroken succession from Cardigan Bay on the north-west, to the Vale of Towy on the south-east. These rocks lie on the Llando, which rise in a thin rim on the south side of the Towy; and, according to Murchison, are flanked by the Ludlow and Wenlock, which stretch in very narrow belts, the latter to Middleton Hall, and the former as far as Haverfordwest. Resting on these are the old red sandstone and the carboniferous series. We must, however, point out in passing a discrepancy in the map accompanying Murchison's "Siluria," as compared with the large map of the Geological Survey. In the "Siluria" map the Ludlow and Wenlock rocks run as we have described, but in the survey the Wenlock extends to Middleton Hall, and the Ludlow no further than Llanfihangel-Aberthry. These particulars will have an important bearing on the line of argument we shall take in discussing the nature of metallic lodes.

The Vale of Towy Lead Mine is in the lower Llando rocks, we believe under the argillaceous shales marked No. 12 in the sections of the Geological Survey. The lode runs north and south, with some slight variations, which we shall hereafter notice. In the Cardiganshire mining district the course of the lodes is generally from east to west, but the rocks in that district are Caradoc, and the productive mines west of Carmarthen are also in the Caradoc formation. This point should be particularly observed. The lode is broad and well defined, varying in thickness from local causes. The lithological character of the rocks which it traverses is described by Messrs. Phillips and Darlington, in an able report on this mine, as (beginning at the north) shale, 80 fms.; Silurian quartzitic rock, 150 fms.; porphyritic rock, 150 fms.; grauwacke, 19 fms.; clay-slate, probably felspathic, 50 fms.; and porphyritic rock, 219 fms. There is some confusion in this arrangement, arising from a want of clearly-defined scientific terms; for instance, the shale, Silurian quartzitic rock, grauwacke, and clay-slate, alike come under the generic name Silurian; and, again, grauwacke has a very vague signification, being the old term applied to the Silurian rocks generally, without regard to their lithological condition, and is not now used mineralogically in the nomenclature of science. It would have been much better if these rocks were classified scientifically, but as all who know anything of the working of this mine are familiar with the arrangement, we have no alternative, and must use it. In the shale the lode dips 3 feet in a fathom, and runs 15° east of north; in the quartzitic rock it is nearly conformable to the dip of the shale, and runs from 15° to 20° east of south; in the porphyry it inclines north 2 feet in a fathom, and runs 15° east of south; and in the clay-slate the strike of the lode is 15° west of south; and in the porphyritic rock the strike is 15° east of south. The Silurian quartzitic and the more northern porphyry have alone been productive, and they have yielded an immense quantity of lead. There is, however, a peculiarity in this mine, which may be explained by the anticlinal axis of the rocks in the valley. At surface the productive rocks extend 300 fathoms, and it will be observed the shale on the north dips to the south, and the clay-slate on the south dips to the north; consequently at 80 fathoms the metal-bearing rocks are reduced to 220 fathoms, being an average shortening of 6 feet per fathom in depth. We are bound to remark here, although we must leave the details for a future occasion, that there can be no doubt the productive rocks will open out to the south in depth. In the 110 fm. level they already begin to dip in that direction. It would be absurd to suppose—indeed, no one who has seen the condition of the lode in the 110, which is most kindly-looking and promising, carrying a good and improving course of ore, could suppose—that the productive rocks are permanently contracting, as would at first sight appear. Besides, the Ordnance Map shows that immediately south of the mine, near the boundaries already reached, and in a direct line to the west, the dip of the ordinary strata is south, while to the east, at Cystanog, it is perpendicular. We also confirm this statement from actual observation, but we cannot dwell any longer on the point at present, without inconveniently interfering with our description of the lode, which we are anxious should be as full and accurate as possible.

MINING NOTABILIA.

(EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.)

MINING IN SCOTLAND.—The recent stir about the Crown claims to mineral rights in Scotland has completely paralysed the mining market in respect to most undertakings. At a sale of shares in Glasgow last week properties which a few days previously were at good premiums, and whose works promised good returns in a brief period, failed to elicit a single offer; as, however, violent diseases necessitate violent remedies, the matter in question will probably ere long be settled. Already several undertakings are being suspended, others are proposing to do so, pending the Crown decision, and this, too, at a period the most disastrous for all concerned, as summer is the time most valuable in such a climate as Scotland. No doubt seems to be entertained but all will be well, still the natural caution of the canny Scotch will prevent that activity and extended works which would otherwise be now displaying themselves. A little time will do wonders, if properly employed. We hope the authorities in power will be up and prompt in doing so, so as to retain in our own country the capital that will most assuredly otherwise be employed to develop and encourage foreign instead of British mining industries.

WHEAL LUDCOTT.—I quite agree with the remarks of your Truro correspondent last week. The discovery of silver is truly marvellous, and there is no probability of its failing. They are expecting every hour to cut the lode in the 84 and 96. The parcel for sale this week is expected to make 4 tons at 4500. per ton, and 3½ tons at 1000. per ton. The quarter's returns will be 60000. The lead part of the mine is much improved, and is being stocked; indeed, the old Wrey Mine is much better for lead than Ludcott, which was abandoned nine months ago by the Powey adventurers. It is under the skilful management of Capt. Knapp that this property has been brought out, and the returns for the future, both for silver and lead, it is impossible to estimate.

CARADON UNITED.—This mining property is in the parish of St. Neot, in the county of Cornwall, and situated to the west of the Caradon district. A portion of the set was worked from 1845 to 1849, during which time above 8000 tons of copper ore was returned from the south lode, realising above 17,0000. the standard at that time being considerably below 100. Operations are again commenced, under the management of Capt. Knapp, of Wheal Ludcott. It is intended to develop the north part of the mine, where a considerable amount of available work is already done, consisting of adit levels, shafts, engine-house, and other buildings, worth to the new company at least 70000. Reports from well-known agents in the district, and further information, will shortly appear in the Journal. —*Liskeard, June 25.*

ASHBURTON.—I mentioned last week that New Birch Torand Vinter was looking well, and the prospects have improved since, the different points of operation looking most promising. This mine is but little known in the market, though it is situated on lodes celebrated for their former great riches. EAST BIRCH TOR, on the same lode, is one of the best sets in this district, it was vigorously worked. The extensive workings of the ancients show what immense wealth was taken from there in times gone by. That the mine has been worked from time immemorial, and by the ancients Britons, there is not the slightest doubt, as they are supposed to have had a town near the spot, of which the site can still be plainly seen. A small capital (say about 18000. or 20000.) would be amply sufficient to make this a good property. All the miners of the district are unanimous in the opinion that great deposits of tin will be found beneath the water level. One or two other tin mines are about to be started in the neighbourhood, and it appears, with more than ordinary chances of success, SMITH'S WOOD is looking poor at present, but it is as yet but shallow. A great deal was expected of this mine at

one time, but it seems to have retrograded. DEVON NEW COPPER presents a very encouraging appearance; the prospects are excellent. Great hopes are entertained that the lode will be found to have improved when intersected in the next level. EAST BROOKWOOD appears to be looking promising. BROOKWOOD continues to look remarkably well. Every point in operation is in excellent order, and the ore produced is very rich. Reserves are being accumulated fast, and the returns also increased. As soon as operations now progressing at surface are completed the returns will be much larger. WREX EXMA continues to look well. The pitches throughout the mine are producing good ore, and everything presents a very satisfactory appearance.

PEDN-AN-DREA.—It must be gratifying to the shareholders in Pedn-andrea, after the many years' perseverance, that their wishes are now likely to be realised—a profitable mine—as the tin makes in the granite, and is becoming richer in consequence. Another important feature which must not be lost sight of is that the whole of East Carn Brea lodes run through that portion of the set called Wheal Spannon, and as a proof of the foregoing the water is already drained by virtue of East Carn Brea engine to the 20 fm. level, below adit. The agent proposes driving a cross-cut south to cut the East Carn Brea rich lode, which is about 13 fms., where in all likelihood it will form as valuable as East Carn Brea.

PROSPER UNITED.—The position of this mine, at the end of only two years since the company was formed, must be considered very satisfactory, and shows the wisdom of carrying on such works with energy. The copper ore already sold has realised 1678. 3s. 7d., and the tinstuff 1154. 6s. 3d., besides the latter at surface, valued at 1431. 11s. 3d., while good discoveries of both minerals have been made, from which the returns are likely to be largely increased. The calls hitherto had been heavy, owing to the powerful machinery and substantial surface works required for such a mine, but these are now completed, and the call made on Wednesday was only 8s. 6d. per share. Next meeting we expect to see it still less, if there is one at all.

CENTRAL SNAILBEACH.—Taylor's shaft, to intersect the Snailbeach main vein at a depth of about 45 fms., is sunk 13 fms. 9 ft. clear in diameter. On it twelve miners are continuously employed, and seven miners are driving upon that vein in the Crow's Nest adit level, for ventilation and the delivery of water in such level. All the works are progressing favourably.

ST. IVES WHEAL ALLEN.—This mine still looks well, and the success of the two adjoining mines is very encouraging.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—But for the low prices of copper ores for some time past this mine would now probably be in the Dividend List, though, even as it is, it has been making a profit. The net balance in favour of the mine, after paying May costs, is about 17000. The quality of the ore is considerably above the average. The prospects are good, and, from the several important points to come off, further valuable discoveries may be looked for.

WHEAL POLMEAR has improved in the 30 east, now getting under the ore ground gone down in the 15 fm. level. This mine has improved generally.

WHEAL LUDCOTT has excited much interest of late, and no wonder, as it is now pretty well decided that the discovery is a silver lode, and not a deposit; 10,0000. worth of silver has already been sold, and the discovery is quite in its infancy. Both agents and speculators here seem perfectly baffled and perplexed. Last night (June 24) it was rumoured that the silver was cut in the 84, and this morning it has been confirmed. If so, there is a world of wealth opened up, and there is no knowing where the shaft will go, especially when the silver is cut in the 96. One of the agents who inspected it lately, and there are inspections every day, stated it would pay larger dividends than any mine in the district.

GONAMENA is also a fortunate speculation, in the north part, which is quite untamed. In one part of the mine there is a lode worth 2 tons per fm., and they are daily expecting to cut a lode worth 5 tons per fm. Shares are cheap at 5s.

NORTH ROBERT, as predicted, has been the most neglected, considering its prospects. The mine has been inspected by several practical agents, who speak highly of the set and its future prospects. Several most important points will soon be seen in cross-cuts. The lode in Western Mine, at the 80, is much improved; and no doubt at this point shortly, judging from appearances, there will be a course of ore. The shaft should be sunk another 10 fathoms as quickly as possible. The great north tin lode is expected to cut daily. Another most important feature appears in the fact that the quantities of tin ore that have been sold, as shown by the vast cavern underground and the little waste at surface. Mr. N. Eames, some years since, recommended the Sortridge Company to drive to cut this lode; now they are doing so. North Robert sold in the last four months nearly 40000. worth, the ore realising best prices in the market. All debts are paid on the mine, and there is a cash balance in favour of the company of 17000., with a splendid plant of machinery, and still the shares are nominally 25s. 6d. each, not a fourth part their actual value. The gentlemen who inspected the mine highly complimented Capt. Godden for the able manner in which the mine had been prosecuted.

EAST RUSSELL has again had a rise from the cutting of the lode at the 110. This speaks well for the prosperity of the mine at the 120 level. This ore appears to be coming under the ore ground at Tom's pitch, where the tributaries made as much money as enabled them to retire from the laborious working underground. It is to be hoped that East Russell will yet be a triumph, more especially for the opinions given by its foster father, Mr. Josiah Hitchins.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLES is very rich, and bids fair to become a great and lasting mine; the lodes are embedded in a beautiful kilaas, the ground speedily and cheaply wrought, the management good, and the finance sound.

NORTH DOWNS is looking much better, and a rich course of ore is daily expected in the 60 east. It is the general opinion of parties in the district of the mine, and at Redruth, who have been buying largely this week, that it will cause great excitement again, and shares advance, perhaps, as high as ever they were. A reference to the agent's report in another column will show the mine is greatly improved, and future prospects excellent. The winze is down to within 4 ft. of the back of the level, and is worth 250. per fm.; and in the 60 east a rich course of ore is almost certain. The winze ahead of this point is worth from 600. to 700. per fm., which speaks well for the 60 and approaching it, and only 11 fms. behind.

EAST WHEAL GRITLA has, during the last few days, considerably improved, and the ends driving are worth together from 150. to 200. per fm., costing only 30s. per fm. for driving; and, consequently, lying open good reserves of tin ground, the ground in this mine, like Wheal Grylla, adjoining, is remarkably easy for exploring. This mine will shortly take a high position, and there are few better to buy into.

WHEAL SICILY is improving, and expecting almost daily to cut a rich course of silver-lead.

HARD-WORKING CAPTAINS.—At Dolcoath Mine nearly all the underground supervision is performed by two agents—Capt. Tonkin and Provis; each of them, consequently, does more work than any agent in any other mine in that district. In a mine of such magnitude and profit, it appears singular that two agents should perform so much toll for 180. per month; and I would venture to suggest to the committee the propriety of adding another agent to their staff, to prolong the lives of their overworked servants. —*J. P.: Redruth, June 24.*

BURRA BURRA (near Truro).—In the report given in last week's Journal no mention was made of the pitches now being worked, of which there are four on Burra Burra copper lode (set at 8s., 9s., 9s. 6d., and 10s. in 11. respectively), and one on a lead lode, set at 8s. in 11. From the facts you will infer that, young as the mine is, it is likely to become a prize before the end of this year.

FOREIGN MINES.

LUSITANIAN.—June 14: Palhal Mine—Basto Lode: The lode in Taylor's shaft, below the 60 is worth 5 tons per fathom. In the 60, east of Taylor's shaft, the lode is worth ½ ton per fathom. In the 60, west of the same shaft, the lode is worth 1 ton per fathom. In the 60, west of the lode is worth ½ ton per fathom. In the 60, west of the lode is small and poor. The lode in the 38, west of Taylor's shaft, is worth 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the 28, west of the Slide lode, is 6 in. wide, of quartz and stones of ore. The lode in the 18, west of Abel's winze, west of the Slide lode, is small and unproductive. In the 8, west of Perez shaft, the lode is squeezed up in a hard stone, and is, therefore, poor. In the adit level, west of Perez shaft, the lode is 6 in. wide, producing stones of ore. In River shaft, below the 50, the lode is worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. In the slopes No. 1, above the 60, west of Ernesto's winze, the lode is worth 1½ ton per fathom. In the slopes No. 2, above the 38, west of Clondino's winze, the lode is worth 1 ton per fathom. In the slopes No. 3, above the adit, west of slopes No. 9, the lode is worth 1 ton per fathom. In the slopes No. 4, above the 38, west of slopes No. 2, the lode is worth 2 tons per fathom. In the slopes No. 5, above the 50, east of Valente's winze, the lode is worth 1 ton per fathom. In the slopes No. 6, above the 50, east of Jackson's winze, the lode is worth 1½ ton per fathom. In the slopes No. 7, above the 60, west of Ball's winze, it is worth 3 tons per fathom. In the slopes No. 8, above the 60, east of Ball's winze, it is worth 3 tons per fathom. In the slopes No. 9, above the adit, west of Perez shaft, the lode is worth ½ ton per fathom. In the slopes No. 10, above the 50, east of River shaft, the lode is worth 1½ ton per fathom. In the slopes No. 12, above the 60, east of Joaquin's winze, the lode is worth 2 tons per fathom. —*Mill Lode:* The lode in the rise above the 50, west of River shaft, is 1 ft. wide, worth ½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 38, east of Taylor's shaft, is worth ½ ton per fathom. The lode in the slopes No. 11, below the 38, east of Roderigue's winze, is worth 1½ ton per fathom. —*Caunter Lode:* The lode in Laiz winze, below the 38, is 1½ ft. wide, composed of quartz and ore, worth ½ ton per fathom. —*Great Caunter Lode:* The lode in the 40, west of Oak shaft, is 1 ft. wide, spotted with lead, but not enough to value. The lode in the 30, west of Oak shaft, is worth ½ ton per fathom. —*Martha's winze:* below the 20, has a lode in it worth 1½ ton per fathom. In the slopes No. 13, above the 10, east of the Old shaft, the lode is worth 1 ton per fathom. In the slopes No. 14, above the 30, west of Oak shaft, the lode is worth 1½ ton per fathom. —*Slide Lode:* The lode in the 28, west of the Mill lode, is 2 feet wide, of floukan. —*Carvalho Mine:* The lode in the slopes in the bottom of the 10, east of the incline shaft, is worth 2 tons per fathom. The lode in the slopes above the 10, east of the incline shaft, is worth ½ ton per fathom.

PONTGIBAUD.—W. H. Rickard, June 16: Roure: We have cut the wall of the lode in the 80 metre level, at Rickard's shaft, which shows indications of lead ore; more of it will be seen in the course of a few days. The 60 metre level, north of Rickard's shaft, is unproductive. The same level south produces 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The 60, south of Anna's shaft, produces stones of ore, and is looking kindly for early improvement. The 20 south is opening good yielding ground, worth 3 tons per fathom. The adit south yields ½ ton per fathom. The stolen south yields good work at times. The lode is large, and very variable in its yield. Our winzes and slopes throughout this mine are without much alteration since last reported, continuing to yield sufficient of average quality for the laveries. —*Rosier:* The 110, north of the little St. Joseph shaft, is still in disorder ground, and poor. The 85, north of the cross-cut, on the Grandmarched lode, yields saving work for the width of 2 feet, but not so good as when last reported upon. —*Miche:* The 80 metre level, north of Taylor's shaft, on No. 2 lode, yields stones of ore; the same level north, on No. 3 lode, yields saving work for the whole width of the end. The 60 metre level south is poor. We have intersected a lode in the cross-cut from the 60 and north, which is 3 feet wide, of a kindly appearance, producing barytes and good stones of ore; this appears to be the eastern part of No. 3 lode. The 20, south of Taylor's shaft, is producing stones of ore. The adit, east of Noisy's lode, yields ½ ton of ore per fathom. —*La Grange:* The lode in the adit, north of the cross-cut, is yielding saving work for a width of 2 feet, and promising further improvement. We have holed a winze in the back of No. 1 slope, and resumed the stoping. No. 2 slope yields 1½ ton of ore per fathom. —*Frana:* The 70 metre level, north of the junction, is not productive. The 50 north has improved in appearance, and yields ½ ton of ore per fathom. The 30 metre level, north of Gellie's winze, is a productive. The metre level north yields ½ ton per fathom. —*Barbecot:* The adit, north of No. 3 lode, at Brot, yields a little saving work for a width of 3 feet. The slope in the back of the 35 metre level, north of Leontine's shaft, continues to yield 1 ton of ore per fathom. Our laveries have suffered from want of water during the beginning of the month, but the weather is now showery, and favourable for our operations.

We are requested to state that Capt. John Hamby ceased to be the agent of the Rieckleth Vale Phoenix Mining Company (limited) on April 20, and is now in no way connected with this company.

BRITISH MINES.

1950年10月1日

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driving south, having cut into some good lead to-day. You shall have a further report by Wednesday's mail.

—R. Rowe, June 24: The lode in the 38 fathom level end driving south has improved in the new 2 ft. wide, and worth from 12 to 15 cwt. of ore to the fathom. This improvement is due to delay cross-cutting to the other part for the present. The staff from the 38, as well as the sinking below, was being drawn to the 27. The staff from the 38, as well as the sinking below, was being drawn to the 27. The staff from the 38, as well as the sinking below, was being drawn to the 27.

—NORTH MINER, June 25: The 45 yard level, end of Pugh's shaft, continues worth about 200 per fathom. The lode in back of this level is producing lead about as usual, about 100 per fathom. The level driving north, on canner lode, is worth from 200 to 250 per fathom, and very promising. The lode in back of this is producing good lead, and worth 150 per fathom. The level driving south of the 25 yard level is producing about 100 per fathom. The cross-cut driving south of the 25 yard level is producing about 100 per fathom. The cross-cut driving south of the 25 yard level is producing about 100 per fathom.

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SOUTH CARADON WHEEL HOOPER.—Wm. C. Cook, June 21: We have taken down only a small portion of the lode in the winze this week; the part taken down contains a little good quality copper ore, but not enough to value; the water is increasing, which, with the gradually improving character of the ground, looks well for ultimate success. The 90 fm. level cross-cut north and the 62 west are just as last reported. In connection with the branches, we have been opening on in the 47 there is a slide, which very probably may have cut off the boundary lode above the level; I have, therefore, under this impression, suspended the driving on these branches, and put the men to rise on the slide, to see if we can find the upper part of the lode, or rather the lode over the slide.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—J. Southey, June 25: There is no alteration in the mine to notice since last reported on.

SOUTH CONDRUR.—June 21: The following is the report of the setting:—The engine-shaft to sink below the 60 by six men, for 5 fms., at 181 per fm., and to be paid 41 per fm. for cutting, clearing, and 81, for fixing lift, putting in penthouses and dams, hanging windlass, &c., and getting everything in complete order for sinking the 60. To drive east on the south part of the lode by two men and two boys, at 41. 10s. per fm. The same level to drive west by two men and two boys, at 41. 10s. per fm. To drive east by four men, at 21. 10s. per fm. The trial shaft to sink on a south lode by four men, at 11. 10s. per fm. The lode at the engine shaft is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, composed principally of spar, impregnated with copper ore. In the 80 east it is just of the same character and size as at the engine-shaft. In the same level west it is about 3 ft. wide, composed principally of spar, with a small quantity of copper ore in it. In the 40 east it is about 3 ft. wide, improved in appearance, and is now producing occasional stones of grey copper ore; this is now about 40 fms. east of the engine-shaft, and is to within 100 yds. of the commencement of the run of gossan in the vale. The lode at the trial shaft is about 2 1/2 ft. wide—kindly in appearance. Two men and two boys clearing and repairing the different adits.

SOUTH CREWER.—E. Chegwinn, June 24: In the 124 east the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, producing 1 1/2 ton of ore per fm.; worth 51 per fm. In the 124 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 1/2 ton of ore per fm.; worth 41. 10s. per fm.—South Mine: In the 51, east of cross-cut, the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, producing stones of tin, but not to value.

SOUTH DAREN.—Wm. Boudry, June 23: The lode in the 80 east has during the past week much improved, being now 3 1/2 ft. wide, yielding at present 7 cwt. of lead ore per fm., with every appearance of a further improvement. The 80 west is for the present suspended, and the men placed in the 60, east of engine-shaft; the men are for the present engaged in repairing the level and the 60, east of engine-shaft, which is much required, after which the end will be resumed by four men. We intend resuming the 70 east next month. The lode in the 60 east is 2 ft. wide, valued at 9 cwt. of lead ore per fm.; the stratum at this point is highly congenial for the production of lead ore. In extend this level east in new ground good results are anticipated: at present there are droppers, strings, or branches of spar and lead, varying in size from 1/2 in. to 1 in., which are dipping gradually to the north towards the leader part of the lode, at which point an improvement may be expected. Preparations are being made for resuming the 40 east. The lode in the 30 west is 30 in. wide, containing clay-slate, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, valued at 10 cwt. per fm.; the lode at this point has a very promising appearance. The lode in the 20 west is all the width of the engine-shaft, containing a dark clay-slate and carbonate of lime; the lode at this point appears to be improving, producing good lumps of lead ore; it is also letting out more water, which I consider a good indication. Nothing else new since last report.

SOUTH DOLOCHART AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, June 24: I cannot speak of any improvement since last reported.

ST. DAY UNITED.—F. Pryor, E. Ralph, J. Cook, June 21: Billing's shaft is worth the same as last reported, not having done anything since; value for length of shaft, 701. The 164, east of this shaft, is split, as at the same point in the level above; worth from 100 to 200 per fm. In the 164 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 301 per fm. The two stops in the back of the lode are worth all 1001 per fm. The 134 east is producing good work for tin; it is our opinion the main part of the lode is standing to the south; this will be proved in another week. Ople's shaft is set to-day to sink below the 154, which is down 5 fms. below this level; lode 4 ft. wide, worth 201 per fm. In the 154 west the lode is large, and producing good work for tin; this end is going back under a run of tin ground gone down in the level above. All other places are much the same as for some time past. Tulpole engine is turned idle, and the pitwork drawn to surface as high up as the 70; the whole will be drawn up as fast as possible. Trussell's engine is also turned idle, and 60 fathoms of pitwork also drawn up. All the flat-rods will be taken up to surface as early as possible, not being of any service to the working of this mine. The erection of Ople's engine has placed us in a position to do away with it; notwithstanding the turning idle of these two engines, Ople's or the new engine is only working 3 1/2 strokes per minute. We have taken our boiler from Tulpole engine to the new one, and have decided on taking another from Billing's, making in all four boilers, which will effect great saving in coal, and will place us in a good position for years to come as regards boilers. I shall at once proceed to sell the spare materials from Wheel Unity, the same not being required for this mine. We shall keep Trussell's engine in abeyance for some time to draw any additional water which may come from Wheel Unity. Our cost will be considerably reduced, and the bottom mine more vigorously developed, in consequence of the erection of the new engine, as before mentioned in our reports. Our prospects are shade better at Biscoe Pool.

ST. IVES WHEAL ALLEN.—H. Taylor, June 26: In Roderick's engine-shaft, sinking below the 10 fm. level, the lode is 8 in. wide, worth 91 per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 20, east of Louisa's shaft, on Roderick's lode, the lode is 12 in. wide, worth 91 per fathom. In the 20, east of Glester's flat-roof shaft, the lode is 6 1/2 ft. wide, worth 71. 10s. per fathom, with a very promising appearance. In the 30, east of Glester's shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 111 per fathom. In the shallow adit we are preparing to clear up the shaft to see the bottom of the former workings.

ST. JAMES UNITED.—J. Carthew, June 25: We still continue to prosecute our works here with the utmost vigour, both on the surface and in the underground department; we have four men employed doing sundry work in the engine-shaft; four men in Oake's whim-shaft, timbering and making the same good below the deep adit level. We have been down here 20 fathoms below the adit, but not seen any other level yet; can notice a great quantity of tinstuff in each end of this shaft, and as soon as we get to the next level we shall be in a position to send up a good lot of tinstuff at this shaft. We have seven men working on tribute in the adit level at Savell's shaft, six men clearing up and timbering West Buck whim-shaft; here we are down 28 fathoms from surface, and have two men on tribute. Four men are fixing the skip-road in East Buck whim-shaft; we are down here 22 fathoms below surface, and have observed considerable quantities of tinstuff, which will be drawn away by the steam-whim. Four men are stopping in good tin ground in Wheel Widden whim-shaft, and we find this shaft is not sunk below the adit level; there has been a great deal of tin ground taken away from over the level by the old miners, and I am glad to inform you that all below is in whole tin ground, which looks uncommonly well for these mines. We have at this shaft 12 men breaking tinstuff on tribute, and I intend next week to clear out the deep and shallow adit levels into Wheel Down whim-shaft. Six men have been clearing up and timbering the Red Dipper whim-shaft; the men have been constantly working day and night (in order to get the bottom as promised) in getting down to the 20 fm. level. We are now down 20 fathoms below the level to be seen yet; four men filling tin stuff at the horse whime, four men wheeling tinstuff to the horse whime at the Red Dipper, and eight working on tribute ground; we have in all employed 65 men underground. On the surface we have two men working the steam-engine, with 16 stamps-heads attached, which is working exceedingly satisfactory. Six smiths, with strikers, are constantly employed doing sundry work for the engineers, pitmen, as well as making miners, working tools; six men, with boys, sawing timber into plank, &c.; five carpenters about the woodwork for the steam-whim house; also doing sundry necessary work at the stamps floors preparatory for getting the remaining 16 stamps-heads attached, which take in a day or two; six men finishing the steam-whim house, two men raising stones and sundry work at the horse whime at the Red Dipper, and seven men constantly employed spalling tinstuff for the stamps, one man watching the stamps by night; five men, four boys, and two girls dressing tin; four men making lime pits for catching the slimes coming from the stamps, ten men clearing away ground for the stamps-plant and dressing-floors; therefore, on the surface, we have 64 persons employed; making a total number employed throughout these mines of 129 persons. I beg to remark that the various shafts and levels we have cleared and made good will produce considerable quantities of tinstuff; and the tin ground discovered will be worked advantageously by being stopped away. I feel great pleasure in saying we have first-rate tin stuff in the mines from this shaft, and shall be in a position to convey every shareholder of the same better than by words; tin will be produced in good to prove all my former assertions, as the first parcel of tin will be sold the latter part of July. The engineers have commenced fixing the steam-whim engine in the engine-house, and so time will be lost on my part in getting the same to work in good working order, so as to enable us to draw up our tinstuff.

TRELOWETH.—Thomas Richards, June 27: In the 144 fm. level end, driving west of Cole's engine, there is more water issuing from the lode, and it is yielding some good ore, with better indications than we have had in this level. In the 134 fm. level end, driving west of Cole's engine, through the lode, we have got into the same kind of lode as the tributary lode above, below the 124; it is now driving in easier ground, containing more copper ore. The 134 fm. level end, driving west, has intersected a cross-course, which has disordered the lode; it contains some good ore, and we expect it will resume its former value. The winze sinking below the 134, west of Cole's, is worth full 201 per fm. There is very little alteration in the pitchees.

TRENCROM.—R. Hollow, F. Bennett, June 26: Glester's engine-shaft is sunk below the 100 fm. level 5 1/2 fms.; the lode is 12 in. wide, producing stamping work. The lode in the 100, east of the engine-shaft, is 10 in. wide, worth 31. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 90, east of the engine-shaft, is 18 in. wide, worth 61 per fm. The lode in the 70, east of the engine-shaft, is 12 in. wide, producing stones of tin. The lode in the 60, east of the engine-shaft, is 18 in. wide, worth 31. 10s. per fm. Hollow's shaft below the 40 is holed to the 60; it is cut down the size of the shaft—12 fms. The lode at the shaft is sunk below the 30 fm. level 6 1/2 fms.; the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 121 per fm. The 100 fm. level cross-cut is driven north 25 fms., price for driving 50s. per fm.—P.S. We shall have the best sale of tin this month we have ever had.

TRESELYN AND SCADDICK CONSOLS.—G. Spargo, June 25: At Treselyn, since my last report, we have forked out the water and cut into the lode about 3 ft., but are not as yet through it. I have done my best to see the lode cut through. How large it is I cannot say, but it is a very strong and powerful one, and presents a knifed and more cheering appearance than when first intersected. But I am sorry to say in doing this work we have let down a great deal more water, so that our present sized lift is not large enough to keep it in fork. Therefore, I advise the dropping of a 12 in. lift without delay, which, by our engine giving five revolutions per minute, would be a saving of three revolutions, and pump 44 gallons of water per minute more than what we are now doing. This lift I consider to be sufficient to prove the mine effectually. At Scaddick, we have commenced stopping in the level towards the old tin shaft, by four men, and the lode is yielding just as last reported. Our dressing operations are going on satisfactorily. There is no material alteration in any other part of the mine.

TREVENEN AND TREMEHEERE.—J. Medlin, W. Tippet, June 24: Saturday last was our setting-day. Trevenen engine-shaft is still sinking below the 170, by eight men, at 251 per fm.; lode worth 251. Trevenen engine-shaft also sinking below the 140, by six men and three boys, at 101 per fm. The branch we are sinking on yields a little tin, but not enough to value. No. 1 stop, in the bottom of the 170, east of Trevenen engine-shaft, by six men, at 60s. per fm.—lode worth 151 per fm. No. 2, by four men, at 55s. per fm.—lode worth 161 per fm. The 170 to drive west, by four men, at 40s. per fm. We believe we are approaching a productive run of tin ground here, but the lode is still too poor to value. The 160 to drive west, by four men, at 35s. per fm.—lode worth 111 per fm. The 150 to drive west, by the side of the crushed ground, on the cross-course, by four men, at 60s. per fathom. We have 38 tributaries, at an average tribute of 10s. in 12.

TRUMPET UNITED.—G. R. Odgers, June 31: The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 25, is from 5 to 10 in. wide, yielding stones of tin, and kindly in appearance. The lode in the 38 west is small, but producing good stones of tin. Looking at the 25, we are expecting an improvement here. The lode in the rise above the 25 is worth 181 per fm.; we have holed this with the winze sinking below the 15 by a borer-hole, so that next week we hope to commence stopping the ground to the east. There is no change on Wheel Ann lode this week.

VALLEY OF THE DOWRY.—T. Harvey, June 24: Clay's engine shaftmen have been engaged in the past week squaring down a shaft, putting in a pump, and driving the lift preparatory for sinking the same. The lode in the 100, south of Field's shaft, is 30 inches

wide, composed of barytes, blende, and good stones of lead-ore—saving work, and ground more favourable for progress than for some time past. In cross-cutting east at the 10, south of Bonville's shaft, we have intersected the lode, but not opened on it sufficient to prove its quality; so far as we have cut through it is unproductive. No change to notice in the new adit south of Nant since our last report. Jones's pitch in back of the 30, north of Bonville's, is looking better, and Paul's pitch in back of the 20, south of Bonville's, is not looking so well as last week. Upon the whole, our tribute department is much the same as for some time past.

WENTNOR (Pantana).—J. Kemp, June 26: The 92 yard level is still hard for progress, but is letting out a little water, which leads me to believe that we shall have a change in the ground shortly.

WEST BASSET.—Wm. Roberts, June 24: In Thomas's engine-shaft the lode continues 5 ft. wide, producing stones of ore, and likely to improve in depth. In the 114 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton per fm.; this end is within 4 fms. of the winze sinking under the 104, which is down 4 fms.; in it the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 4 tons of ore per fm. In Groveville's shaft, sinking under the 104, the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, producing for its length (13 ft.) about 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 54 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, tribute ground. In other parts no alteration to notice since last reported. We shall sample to-morrow, the 28th, computed, 430 tons of ore.

WEST BEAM.—Wm. Hoaking, June 26: We have got the pumps down to the 30, below the adit, and expect to have the whole completed to the bottom of the mine, and the mine in fork, by the end of next week, when we shall at once commence sinking the shaft; we have recovered the lift of pumps that broke away, and found them uninjured and fit for use. On the Brother's lode we have driven 2 fms. west on the course of the lode, and find it to continue its width (5 feet); it is a fine strong lode, and though not rich at the present end, produces all saving work, and looks most promising for making a good deposit of ore as more of the lode is opened on. The western shaft is cleared, and divided nearly 30 fms. from surface.

WEST DEVON CONSOLS.—J. Donnel, E. James, June 26: Since our last report, we have made fair progress in sinking, and the shaft is now down to within 5 ft. of the 50 fm. level, where, by driving east, we shall get under the ore ground gone down in the bottom of the 40 fm. level, and from the indications there is every reason to anticipate a good productive lode.

WEST GREAT WORK.—S. J. Reed, June 24: There is an improvement in the new south lode, driving west of cross-cut from Highburrow shaft; it is now from 2 1/2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of brent, quartz, pryan, and good stones of tin. Acre lode, west from said shaft, is producing occasional stones of tin. The lode in the stopes has been disordered by a small cross-course. No change to notice in any other part.

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—W. Woolcock, June 26: The lode in the 65, east of Daukes shaft, is still increasing in size, being now 2 1/2 ft. wide, composed of spar, capel, and pencil, containing a little tin, a very promising lode; the north branches have not yet dropped into it, therefore I do not expect a great improvement previous to their coming together. The tribute pitches are without alteration, except one about 6 fms. above the 55, east of Daukes, and about 5 fms. in advance of the 45 end; should this back continue to improve it will be advisable to drive the 45 end a few fathoms to communicate with it, as ventilation is required, the air being very bad; doing this will also open out some good tribute ground. The stamping machinery has undergone thorough repairs, and is now working satisfactorily.

WEST SHARP TOR.—W. Richards, June 23: Herewith I beg to hand you the pay-sheet for May, and copy of setting for the current month. The ground by the side of the lode, in the 162, east and west of Morris's engine-shaft, is tight at present, with numerous small branches of iron and quartz, which causes the progress to be slow at present; however, we expect an improvement as we get off the shaft. There is no alteration in the part of the lode carried in those ends since last reported on. We have suspended the 150 west for the time, and put the men to sink a winze in the 162, where we had the ore in driving, and we hope this may prove a successful operation. The 162 to drive east of Morris's engine-shaft, as directed by the agent, by six men, started the month, at 131 per fathom; taken by Sampson Coach and Co. The 162 to drive west of Morris's engine-shaft, as directed by the agent, by four men, started the month, at 131 per fathom; taken by Archibald Hoaking and Co. A winze to sink in the bottom of the 162, to be carried 8 feet long and 6 feet wide, and to carry the portion of the lode, as directed by the agent, by six men, started 6 feet, at 141 per fathom; taken by Wm. Hooper and Co.

WEST SILVER BANK.—R. Williams, June 25: The only change here since my last report is an increased hardness and solidity of the lode, which I view as a favourable feature: the lode produces occasional stones of ore, and I hope in a few days to have something more satisfactory to report.

WHEAT JANE.—J. Tonkin, June 20: Our tutwork setting has gone off to-day at slightly reduced prices. In the 70 west the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth about 71 per fathom for tin. In the 10, west of Painter's, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 61 per fm. In the winze under this level the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 451 per fm. In the 30, east of this shaft, the lode is 7 ft. wide, worth 401 per fm. In the 20 west the lode is 8 ft. wide, worth 651 per fm.; this end is now about 3 1/2 fms. behind the winze under the 10. In Painter's shaft, under the 20, the lode is 7 ft. wide, worth 551 per fm. In Venable's shaft, under the adit, the lode is 5 ft. wide, producing a little tin.

WHEAT TREVILLAN.—J. D. Osborn, June 21: In the 58, west of Cater's, the lode is worth from 251 to 301 per fm. The stopes in back of the said level are worth 31 per fathom. In the 48, driving west, we have cut into the lode 1 ft., but are not yet through it; we hope next week to report on its character. The winze sinking below the 48, east of cross lode, is worth 41 per fm. A stop in back of the said level is worth 61 per fm. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine since last report. We hope to sample on Tuesday next about 40 tons of good quality ore.

WHEAL AGAR.—W. Roberts, June 25: In the 90 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, and it has a very kindly appearance, although at present unproductive; the same may be said of the 90 west. In the 80 east the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore; in the same level west the lode is 1 foot wide, composed of white spar and jack. In the 60 west the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. We have sampled this morning 120 tons of ore.

WHEAL ANNA (Perranabuloe).—S. Mitchell, June 21: We have cut a branch at the engine-shaft, coming out from our main lode, about 1 ft. wide, composed of mudic, flookan, and carrying a solid leader of lead by the side of it; this looks well for what we may anticipate when we reach the lode, which we calculate to sink 6 feet more to arrive at the ore part. The ground continues good in the shaft, which is down 10 fathoms below the adit. The new lode at the old engine-shaft continues to look well; we have commenced dressing the lead from this lode, and from the general appearance of the mine it is very probable that I shall be in a position to give you a still more satisfactory report next week. The engine and other surface work are progressing satisfactorily.

WHEAL CARADON.—F. Pryor, J. Brown, June 14: The engine-shaft is in good course of sinking, and set to-day to nine men, at 251 per fathom; the lode is still presenting its usual kindly appearance, producing some very fine stones of yellow copper ore. The lode in the 50 west is full 3 1/2 ft. wide, with ore scattered throughout; a small cross-course has recently been met with, which has never been observed in any part of the mine before, and this we

half-year a dividend of 1½ per cent. on the advance of 1½ per cent. on the previous half-year, this company's

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

G. SHEPHERD, C.E.,
 Author of "The Climate of England."

rather weak for present delivery, but for the end of July 1862, 7s. 6d. is offered. Concorde Mine shares are on sale at 26s., and Caryforta at 16s. For General Mining Company's shares there is no demand; on the other hand, we hear that Durode Mine is progressing favourably, and we have also some good accounts from the county Clare.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 2515 tons of ore were sold, realising 11,821 7s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 116 4s.; average produce, 6 1/2; average price per ton, 4l. 14s.; quantity of fine copper, 161 tons 4 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

Mines.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
West Wh. Jane	4108	116 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	117 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	118 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	119 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	120 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	121 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	122 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	123 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	124 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	125 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	126 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	127 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	128 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	129 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	130 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	131 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	132 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	133 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	134 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	135 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	136 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	137 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	138 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	139 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	140 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	141 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	142 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	143 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	144 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	145 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	146 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	147 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	148 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	149 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	150 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	151 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	152 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
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ditto	4108	154 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	155 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	156 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
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ditto	4108	167 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
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ditto	4108	199 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	200 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	201 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	202 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
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ditto	4108	263 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
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ditto	4108	265 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	266 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	267 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	268 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	269 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	270 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	271 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	272 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	273 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4108	274 11 0	6 1/2	4 12 0	73 10 0
ditto	4				

THE ATLAS MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Capital £35,000, in 35,000 shares of £1 each.
 As. to be paid on application, and the remaining 15s. by instalments of 5s., in four, eight, and twelve months from date of allotment.

DIRECTORS.
 LYNCH WHITE, Esq., Iron Merchant, Upper Ground-street, London, and Streatham-hill, Surrey.
 S. BOURFIELD, Esq., 13, St. Mary Axe, London, and Orleton, Essex.
 GEORGE ORD, Esq., Brixton-hill, Surrey.
 JOSEPH FOSTER, Esq., Denmark-hill, Canterbury, S.
 (With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—The City Bank, Threadneedle-street, London.
SECRETARIES—Messrs. Fritchard and Collette, 57, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.
PUBLIC AUDITOR—Frederick Maynard, Esq., 19, Broad-street, Cheapside, E.C.
SECRETARY—Mr. George F. Goodman.

OFFICES—7, GEORGE YARD, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

This Company is formed for the purpose of purchasing the Smallcombe Freehold Estate, comprising nearly 190 acres, situated in the parish of Ilminster, near Newton Abbott, Devon, and working the rich tin lodes and extensive deposits of iron ore thereon; also the lease of the lands in which are the several beds of the Bovey lignite, together with all the plant and machinery on the several properties lately belonging to the South Devon Mining Company (Limited).

TIN LODES.

The late South Devon Iron and General Mining Company (Limited) expended several thousand pounds in prospecting these lodes. At the present shallow depth of the workings, monthly sales of tin have, during this year, been effected; and the prices realised prove it to be of high quality. It is, therefore, confidently believed that at a greater depth (with a comparatively small additional outlay) these lodes will in a very few months pay large and continuous dividends. This belief is fully borne out, as will be seen by the report annexed, of Captain Charles Thomas, of the Dolcoath tin mine (corroborated by other mining capitalists), and Captain John Warren, who has had the superintendence of the whole of the works from their commencement, and in whose judgment and ability Captain Thomas has expressed the greatest confidence.

It is an important feature that this mine has more than paid its cost during the present year.

IRON DEPOSIT.

This great iron deposit lies at the foot of the Dartmoor granite range, and is the same as the celebrated Old Heytor Iron Mine. This deposit was first developed in 1858, and since this period several thousand tons of iron ore have been raised and sold. The extent of these iron ore beds, and the quality of the iron, have now been fully proved. In connection with this large iron deposit, there have been erected on Bovey Heath.

FURNACE AND COOKING OVENS.

Which are in an advanced state of completion, and the present company secures not only all the buildings now erected, but the advantages of the late South Devon Company's experience in the various tests and experiments relative to the manufacture of charcoal iron.

Mr. S. B. Rogers, of Newport, Monmouthshire, continues to entertain the most sanguine hopes of the success and profitable results of this department of the company's business.

The immediate prosecution of these works will, however, depend upon the amount of shares subscribed for; the first object being to bring the tin lodes as quickly as possible into a paying condition.

The peculiar advantages of this company are as follows:—
 The Smallcombe property is freehold, and, therefore, paying no dues or royalties; and as there are heavy annual charges with other companies, a corresponding yearly saving will be effected. In addition to this, there will be no cost for surface damages, or impediment to the company's working the property in any way that may appear desirable.

A tenant now rents all that portion of the estate not required for the mining operations, and this rent is paid to the company.
 The whole of the plant and machinery has been erected in a most substantial manner by the late South Devon Company, and is in the highest working order; this will become the property of the Atlas Mining and Smelting Company (Limited). It includes a powerful steam-engine, with boilers, and engine-house, a large water-wheel of 60 ft. diameter connected with the stamp-heads, also dressing-floors, burning-house, with all the machinery for dressing the tin and preparing it for market, together with counting-house, smithy, carpenter's shop, stabling, &c. The various workings are connected by rail and tramways, laid down in the most substantial manner. The shafts and water-works are in the best possible condition, and the entire property in working order, the works not having as yet been stopped.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

This mineral property was relinquished by the late South Devon Mining Company, through unavoidable circumstances, at a time when, as far as could be seen, success was just within accomplishment, and when, with a small additional outlay, it is believed the works would shortly have been brought into a paying condition. These advantages the Atlas Mining and Smelting Company (Limited) immediately secure, and will be enabled to carry on the development of the lodes with renewed vigour; the shareholders may, therefore, calculate with more than usual certainty upon profitable results within a very short period.

The last sale of tin was made during the present month.
 A provisional arrangement has been entered into for the purchase of the freehold estate, together with all the properties, machinery, &c., enumerated in the preceding paragraph, upon the following terms:—

Purchase money in cash and shares	£17,000
Bonus to late shareholders, say	10,000
Bonus to holders of preference shares	3,000
Working capital, and for outstanding claims	5,000

Total £35,000

The directors are to have the power, if they deem it necessary, of giving a bonus in shares to subscribers not shareholders of the late company.

The principal part of the purchase money will be allowed to remain, bearing interest at 4½ per cent. per annum, or be taken in shares at par, at the option of the vendors; and as there are no dues or royalties to pay, owing to the company possessing the freehold, this small amount of interest will be a very light charge upon the revenue.

For further details reference is made to the Circular of the 10th of May last.

REPORTS.

Killiney, Camborne, April 30, 1862.—The following is my report of the Atlas Mine, South Devon, which I inspected yesterday:—The limits of the mine, as shown me by Capt. Warren, the agent, are extensive, being, I think, fully 600 fms. in length, on the line of the tin lode, hereafter to be described. The site of the steam-engine and of the explorations on this lode is near the south-east boundary. The gable, or church land, adjoins it in that direction. The engine-shaft is sunk perpendicularly 20 fms. from surface, and a cross-cut driven southward some 40 fathoms to the tin lode, not far from the shaft, and also a small lode containing a little tin, at 16 fms. short of the lode. My report shall be chiefly on the tin lode itself. I beg, therefore, to say that the 20 fathom level is driven 5 fms. east, of the cross-cut, and 15 fms. west, to the flat-roof shaft, which is sunk on and close to the lode, which underlies north fully 2 feet in a fathom. This level yielded tin of some value for 5 fms. in length near the cross-cut, and a little tin at places in other parts of the level. The shaft was sunk 5 fms. deeper, and the 25 fms. level driven 4 fms. west and 16 fms. east of it. The lode in this level directly under is much better than in the upper level—a considerable and decided improvement. The 20 fms. in length, together with stopping 5 fms. in the back, near the shaft, yielded 7 tons of tin, sold for about £300, or 17½ per fm., on the average. The eastern part and the present end being worth fully 25s. per fm. The surface shows signs of mining having been carried on here to a few fathoms in depth, a long time ago. This being drained by the present company, some little tin has been raised at 7 fms. deep, a few fathoms east of the deeper workings described above, holding out good ground for hope that some great extent of tin-producing ground exists here. In order, however, to the securing, as far as can be done, the best means for successfully working White's shaft, it should be sunk deeper forthwith, and the 25 fms. level driven east and west by suitable forces, and a communication made from the 20 to the 25 fms. level for good ventilation, and for the economical stoping of the tin already discovered. The diagonal shaft must also be timbered, and horizontal wood-roads, with two bobs, be fixed for permanent and effective drainage to the depth required. Moreover, more motive-power, either of water or steam, must be had for stamping and dressing the tin. The water-wheel, however, now on the mine, to which 12 stamps-heads are attached, is of power enough to work those 12, and 12 others also, if a supply of water could be obtained; but the present supply is in summer, I understand, little. The attention of the company should be directed to the getting a great increase of water forthwith, which Capt. Warren states there will be no difficulty in obtaining, at a moderate outlay. The steam-engine on the mine, which is used for draining, is of power enough to work the mine to a great depth and extent. A good engineer might contrive to employ a portion of that power for stamping for some years to come; but that need not be done if water can be obtained to work the wheel referred to above. Having thus reported on the main objects, I beg to remark that there are other old workings at surface, lying between the engine-shaft and the tin lode, which should be further opened by way of trial; and that the lode cut in the 20 fathom level cross-cut should be intersected when the diagonal shaft is sunk 10 or 12 fathoms deeper. To accomplish all these objects a capital ought to be raised of £4000 or £5000, which I have confidence in recommending—the increased value of the lode in depth being my chief ground for the recommendation.

CHARLES THOMAS.
 N.B.—Capt. Charles Thomas also writes, on the 3d of May, as follows:—"The present indications justify the hope of the mine yielding 10 tons of tin per month, after the diagonal shaft on the tin lode is sunk 10 or 12 fms. deeper, and deeper levels extended some 20 fms. on the course of the lode, with winzes communicated from the 25 fms. level to the lower one. I also consider that a gradual increase of the quantity of tin may confidently be expected, after two or three months' working from the present time."

Atlas Mines, Ilminster, near Newton Abbot, Feb. 12, 1862.—DEAR SIR: I have received yours of yesterday, and beg to hand you the following report on the Atlas Tin Mine. The tributors in the 20 fms. to-day sampled 14 cwt. of tin from 2½ tons of stuff, and I estimate the value of their lode at £20 per fm. Since I last wrote I have set a pitch on tributors in the back of the 25 fms. level east; the lode here is worth about £20 per fm. for 2½ fms. in length. The eastern end is without any change, with the exception of a great issue of water from the end, and, as we are within a couple of fathoms from the shoot of ore going down in the level above, I have every reason to think that by the time this ground is spent we shall have a good lode here also. Four heads of stamps are working night and day, and you will see from what I have stated as having been sampled to the tributors to-day that the work now being raised is very good, worth at least £18 per ton as hauled from the mine. I hope to have ready for the market by the 6th of next month 4 tons of tin. The prospects of the mine are better than they ever were, and I have the fullest confidence that if it is properly worked, and ground laid open from level to level, as I have already pointed out, it will be one of the best mines in the country, and the samples taken to-day fully warrant me in saying this.

N.B.—The preceding month's sale of tin was 2½ tons.

JOHN WARREN.

BURREN LEAD AND CALAMINE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

OFFICES.—193, GRESHAM HOUSE, E.C.

LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE WAGGON COMPANY (LIMITED), BURY, LANCASHIRE.

Capital, £100,000.

The above company are PREPARED TO BUILD AND LET FOR HIRE FROM TEN TO ONE HUNDRED MINERAL WAGGONS of the best possible construction.—For terms &c., apply to the undersigned.

J. BLOMELEY, Sec.
 OFFICES.—No. 4, BROAD STREET.

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 The SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW OF MINING PROGRESS appeared in the MINING JOURNAL of December 29, 1860, and January 5, 1861.

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WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR, published every Thursday morning, price 6d. or £1 1s. per annum, contains Special Reports of Mines, and the Latest Intelligence from the Mining Districts, from an exclusive resident agent; also, Special Recommendations and Advice upon all subjects connected with Mining, and interesting to investors and speculators. A Record of Daily Transactions in the Share Market, Metal Sales, and General Share Lists, &c. Edited by J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., and published by WATSON and CUELL, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, N.B. Messrs. WATSON and CUELL have made a selection of a few dividend and progressive mines, which they have reason to believe will pay good interest, with a probability, also, of a rise in value, the names and particulars of which will be furnished on application.

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VENTILATION OF COAL MINES. AN ESSAY ON THE CAUSE OF EXPLOSIONS, AND MEANS OF PREVENTION.

By a COLLIERY MANAGER.
 Free and unprejudiced minds will neither antiquate truth for the oldness of the notion nor slight her for looking young, or bearing the face of novelty.—HENRY MONK, F.R.S. London: To be had at the Mining Journal Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

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The Council of the Society have decided to permit the report of their Transactions to be sold to non-members at the above low rate, in order to aid to their utmost in the diffusion of useful knowledge.

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 1.—On the Geology of the Railway between Hyde and Marple. By J. TAYLOR, Jun.
 2.—On the North Staffordshire Coal Field. By JOHN BRADBURY, Jun.
 3.—On an Improved Safety-Cage for Miners. By T. FARRINGTON.
 Also, discussion on a New Safety-Lamp exhibited at the meeting.
 London: Mining Journal Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.—Manchester: Thomson and Baxter, 40, Princess-street.

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MANUAL FOR EXPLORERS: Containing Practical Instructions in Searching for and Testing the Value of Metallic Ores. By WILLSON and ROBB, Mining Engineers, of Montreal, Canada.

This manual contains sufficient information to enable the student to distinguish the several metals, and to make a rough analysis, either by the blow-pipe test or by the wet way.
 London: Mining Journal Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

SPLENDID GEOLOGICAL WORK.—The whole of South Wales, on the scale of 1 inch to the mile, beautifully coloured, mounted on roller, varnished, £4 10s.; or on spring roller, £9 9s. North Wales, similarly coloured, roller, £4 4s.; spring roller, £8 15s. Also, the vertical and horizontal sections, mounted on linen, in half morocco cases, for South Wales, £10 10s.; North Wales, £8 8s. Every good geological map published. Plans, sections, and maps lithographed, coloured, or mounted, with promptitude. Illustrated catalogues of the whole of the Ordnance and Geological Survey, and of other valuable maps, atlases, and guides, will be sent per return of post (on receipt of one stamp) by LETTS, SON, and CO., 8, Royal Exchange, London, E.C., map sellers and mounters, lithographers, printers, and draughtsmen, and agents to the Board of Ordnance and the Geological Society.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES PROMOTED. REPORTS, PROSPECTUSES, NEWSPAPER NOTICES, &c., PREPARED AND ADVERTISING METHODISED, by MR. LEE STEVENS, No. 36, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FINANCIAL AND ENGINEERING CONTRACTS.

Notices to Correspondents.

LIMITED LIABILITY LAW.—A board of directors' having a legal adviser and secretary paid by a limited liability company, neglects to take up a lease at the termination of the usual term-note or grant; but still continue to work on, raise and sell ore, and further to incur heavy penalties by working into ground reserved by such term-note. Are not the directors liable to the shareholders to the amount of their subscriptions and for damages by reason of such neglect?—A. Z.—[Under some exceptional circumstances the directors might be liable for any loss arising from neglect to obtain the lease, but it would be extremely difficult to fix them, owing to its being rather the duty of the secretary and legal adviser to see to the taking up of the lease. With regard to the penalties incurred for working into ground reserved, the directors would certainly not be liable, every shareholder being equally liable for the acts of their mine agent. We know of no law that would authorise the directors to be proceeded against in either of the cases mentioned, except as the representatives of the general body of shareholders, and even then not personally, the law being that a limited company shall sue and be sued under its corporate title.]

Sir,—I should feel much obliged if your Newcastle correspondent, or any reader of the Journal, would kindly inform me what was the height of the Barometer at Newcastle-upon-Tyne on the 18th, 19th, and 20th of June.—UNDERSIGNED: *Cyfartha Works, June 28.*

MINING IN IRELAND.—Understanding that Mr. Matthew Francis has just returned from a tour of inspection to Schull Bay and the neighbourhood, perhaps he would be so kind as to favour the readers of your valuable Journal with an interest in neglected Old Ireland with his opinion of the mineral capabilities of that part of the country, and of Coosheen Mine in particular, from which it is said the splendid specimens now being exhibited in the Mineral Court of the Great Exhibition were raised.—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER: *Broad-street, City, June 27.*

THE AUSTRALIAN MINES.—Will you allow me a corner for a last word about the Scottish Australian Mining Company? Your correspondent, "A Shareholder," charges me with ignoring the official reports of the company. It was, on the contrary, on those reports that my estimate of a 10 per cent. dividend was based, a statement of which I should have included had I not feared to trespass too far on your valuable space. The last report from the Cadlanguing Mines gives 1000 tons of copper ore, averaging somewhat less than 14 per cent., as the result of seven months' working. I will, however, take "A Shareholder's" own figures, and assume 2400 tons of 15 per cent. ore to be the annual produce of the mine. Let him now examine the last report of the Kapunda Company, one of the most ably managed copper mines of Australia, and he will there find 3658½ tons, given as the profit for the year, on 3298 tons of 17½ per cent. produce. Then let him glance at the following table, and he will doubtless alter his opinion about the 18,000l. profit:—

Mine.	Miles from a port.	Tons of ore.	Per cent. produce.	Profit.
Kapunda	80	3298	17½	£3658
Cadlanguing	165	2400	15	£3600

About the value of the Good Hope Mine (which has cost the company already 15,000l.), we appear to agree; and, as regards the coal mines, he does not tell us what capital was embarked, or what outlay was incurred to realise the 25,000l. of which he speaks. In the absence of such data on which to base a calculation all speculation as to possible profits on unknown outlays must necessarily be valueless. Altogether, "A Shareholder's" letter is open to the objection of reading too much like a Derby prophecy. I can only hope, in conclusion, for the sake of the shareholders, that the Cadlanguing colours may be found at the winning-post.—SCRUTATOR.

THE AUSTRALIAN MINES.—The following particulars relating to coal mining in Australia may be acceptable to the writer of the letter signed "A Shareholder" of the Scottish Australian Mining Company, in last week's Journal, to enable him to form some estimate of the profit likely to accrue from that branch of the property. It is true that the Australian Agricultural Company in 1860 realised 28,000l. from their coal mines, about 8 per cent. on the capital, 350,000l. However this 350,000l. was expended on the coal mines, I do not know, but I presume no inconsiderable portion. "A Shareholder" must, therefore, be prepared to see a large addition to the present paid-up capital (60,000l.) of the Scottish Australian Mining Company before they can realise 28,000l. profit per annum. At the last half-yearly meeting the directors of the Australian Agricultural Company were not in a position to declare a dividend. This was owing partly to a strike among the colliers, partly to expenditure on new works, and partly to increased competition, caused by the formation of three new companies—the Minnie, the Tomago, and the Wallend. This has increased the demand for labour, augmented the supply of coal, and, consequently, for a time diminished the profits.—A SHAREHOLDER IN THE AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY: *Regents-park, June 24.*

THE AUSTRALIAN MINES.—Under this heading, in last week's Journal, a correspondent, under the guise of affording information, gives a false impression with regard to the Scottish Australian Mining Company, and I cannot help thinking, designedly. As the holder of some shares, I am rather glad to see this, for I take it to be a good sign, and that shares are wanted. He says, "The company are erecting smelting-works at this mine, and, if they have to convey the coal for smelting operations from Sydney, the cost would be enormous, and leave a very doubtful margin for profit; and he adds that the mine is 165 miles from any port, and that there is no railway. Now, the facts, I believe, are that there are upwards of 30 miles of railway, and that up to within 40 miles of the mine there are good metalled roads. As to fuel for smelting, there is an abundance of timber to be had for the mere trifling. The words of the superintendent of the mine are "Large quantities of fuel were being provided at a very moderate cost," and so moderate is his estimate of the expenses that he says, "The easily got and fusible ores of as low a percentage as 5 per cent. may be smelted at a profit." The shareholders may draw some comfort even from your correspondent's strictures, for if he allows that there might still be a margin for profit after purchasing and carrying coal for smelting 165 miles, with no railway, what must the profit be under the true circumstances, which I have stated?—at least the cost of the coal and its carriage, and this your correspondent says would be "enormous," which I believe the profits from this and the coal estate will be and that, too, are long.—A SHAREHOLDER.

AUSTRALIAN MINES.—We have received several letters on this subject, the insertion of which is necessarily deferred.

* With the Journal of June 14 we published a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains—the Australian Mining News—Advertisements of Machinery and Apparatus employed in Mining—the Normal Temperatures of Rocks, by Mr. Evan Hopkins—Capt. Charles Thomas and others on the Sanitary Condition of Miners—Plan and Section of the Wheal Neptune, and other valuable information.

* With the Journal of May 17 we gave a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains—Mr. Phillips's paper "On Gold Mining, and the Gold Discoveries made since 1851," as read at the Society of Arts, with the Discussion thereon; the Beariz Tin Mining District; the Mining News from Australasia; Copper Mining on Lake Superior; the paper "On the Relative Merits of Skips and Man-Engines for Raising and Lowering Labourers in Mines," read at the Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devon, by Mr. Josiah Thomas, of Camborne; the Discovery of London Fires; Colliery Explosions; New Steam-engines and Boilers; a New Steam Travelling Crane, &c.

THE MINING JOURNAL. Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JUNE 28, 1862

During the quarter ending June 30 the quantity of copper ore, the produce of mines in Cornwall and Devon, sold at the Cornwall Ticketings was 45,517 tons, which contained 2896 tons 14 cwt. of fine copper, and realised 225,293l. 13s., being equal to an average of 41l. 19s. per ton of ore and 77l. 14s. per ton of copper in the ore. During the same period the British, Colonial, and Foreign ores sold at Swansea amounted to 15,157 tons, which contained 2235 tons 9 cwt. of fine copper, and realised 188,741l. 19s.; being equal to an average of 12l. 9s. per ton of ore and 84l. 8s. 6d. per ton of copper in the ore. The average produce of the ore sold at the Cornwall Ticketings was 6½, whilst that sold at Swansea gave an average produce of 14½. From these figures it will be seen that the aggregate sales, by ticket, were 60,674 tons of ore, containing 32 tons 3 cwt. of fine copper, and realising 414,035l. 12s. The subject is a summary of the results of the periodical sales at the Cornwall and Swansea ticketings respectively:—

The ore sold at the Cornwall Ticketings was:—

Date.	Standard.	Prod.	Price.	Tons of ore.	Fine cop.	Amount.
April 8	£127 5	6	£4 17 6	3907	234 10	£13,099 3
" 10	122 12	7	5 17 0	2558	179 8	14,004 2
" 17	124 7	6½	4 19 6	6286	328 10	26,200 10
" 24	125 16	6½	4 17 6	2342	142 9	11,400 10
May 1	124 8	6½	5 4 0	3550	226 12	18,000 10
" 8	124 2	6½	5 11 0	2876	192 9	14,573 10
" 22	122 13	6½	4 17 0	5647	350 10	27,655 10
" 29	116 11	6½	4 19 0	4106	271 0	20,296 0
June 5	117 11	6½	4 12 0	4324	263 10	19,007 10
" 12	115 3	6½	5 4 6	2780	182 6	14,600 10
" 19	116 14	6½	4 9 6	5720	334 7	25,000 10
" 26	116 4	6½	4 14 0	2815	161 4	11,601 10

Total for the quarter 45,517 2896 11 225,293 13

Quarter ending March, 1862 47,915 2930 10 212,907 10

Quarter ending December, 1861 48,493 2940 8 243,611 10

Quarter ending September, 1861 44,647 2907 13 235,121 10

Total for the year 186,572 11,675 0 877,632 10

Showing a quarterly average of 46,643 2913 15 214,658 10

Corresponding quarter, June, 1861 46,186 2928 8 218,877 10

The ore sold at the Swansea Ticketings was:—

Date.	Standard.	Prod.	Price.	Tons.	Fine cop.	Amount.
April 1	£108 5 0	10 11-16	£9 6 6	862	92 3½	£8,000 0
" 15	104 4 6	13½	11 4 0	2115	273 6	23,000 0
" 29	102 2 0	14 5-16	12 7 6	2183	305 8	26,000 0
May 13	122 12 0	9 13-16	11 13 6	2681	385 19	31,000 0
" 27	96 16 0	16 15-16	14 3 0	2445	414 2½	34,000 0
June 10	95 7 6	16 11-16	13 13 0	3090	514 0	42,000 0
" 24	97 7 6	15	12 7 6	1692	243 16	20,000 0

Total for the quarter 15,157 2235 9 188,741 19

Quarter ending March, 1862 9681 1482 13 121,907 10

Quarter ending Dec., 1861 9467 1194 19½ 114,900 10

Quarter ending Sept., 1861 9156 1266 14½ 117,400 10

Total for the year 48,460 3281 8½ 414,035 12

Showing a quarterly average of 12,115 820 2½ 103,509 10

Corresponding quarter, June, 1861 11,258 15

JUNE 28, 1862.]

mediate prospect of doing so, but it should be recollected that such a course would be productive of much evil, though it would, no doubt, have the effect of diminishing the supply. But the fact must not be lost sight of, that little benefit would result from the stoppage of the Cornish supply of copper, consequently the proposition is not worth much. The supply of copper ores more than keeps pace with that of sulphides, so that unless the proposition be general a remedy must be looked for elsewhere. A more extended application of copper, whether for industrial or artistic purposes, much to be desired, and every proposition in this direction should receive careful consideration. With regard to industrial application, it has already been proved that copper is an extremely valuable metal, and recently we have had evidence that it may be employed with equal success in the arts. Perhaps the most remarkable specimen of the latter is the "golden eagle," recently completed by Mr. T. PHILLIPS, of Snow-hill. The bird is a splendid specimen of art, and its miner and metallurgist will be especially interesting. The bird is hammer feather for feather, more than 10,000 of which are used to complete its plumage. Each feather is formed of copper-plate, hammered and annealed, whilst a splendid mass of tin and antimony in combination forms the neck upon which it stands. We trust that at no distant period the use of copper ornaments will become far more general, and feel assured that in this direction there is a large field for enterprise, and one that will reward those laboring in it.

appears that it is not alone in Scotland that the MINERAL RIGHTS OF the Crown is attracting attention; and we regret to see it is not alone in the Tweed that the attempt is made to frighten capitalists into belief that their interests are prejudiced by the Crown's retention of its rights—we allude to Vancouver Island and British Columbia. With regard to Scotland, although much astonishment was professed by a few persons who were strangers to the Scotch law, the fact and extent of Crown rights was generally well known. It appears that under a name of JAMES THE FIRST of England and Sixth of Scotland, heritors or tenants in Scotland were entitled to take out Crown charters of the metals and minerals in their lands, subject to the payment to the Crown of the "just one-tenth" of the value thereof, and that leases of this one-tenth used to be granted, when specified for gold, by the Barons of the Exchequer in Scotland, when silver was not specified for, by the Barons of the Exchequer in England; and more recently, as we stated in last week's *Miner*, by the Hon. the Lord of the Woods and Forests. In the case of *MacKay* against *British Columbia* and *Vancouver Island*, it will be found that, fortunately for the *British Columbia* and *Vancouver Island* Colonies, the Crown rights in those colonies are the same as in Scotland. Now that it is found that they are not only rich in gold, but in silver, iron, lead, tin, coal, &c., also, the unthinking are complaining of the Crown claims, and are tending to destroy that confidence so much required to ensure the introduction of capital for the development of the mineral resources of the colonies. It is admitted generally that the Crown owns all the mines in both colonies, whether of the precious metals—gold and silver—or of copper and iron, and the best way to keep the land covered away from the rights of a private party, either through sale, pre-emption, or lease, and that capitalists and miners can become owners of the precious and base metals, is to give a grant or lease from the Crown or its assigns, or they may give the ownership of the base metals by pre-emption or purchase. But it is to be noted that, there is much confusion as to the ownership of the minerals, since the Crown lands granted from the Hudson's Bay Company, without special reservation, are not the minerals; minerals in unsold or unpre-empted Crown lands are to belong to the Crown; and where pre-emption has been allowed under the "Pro-emption Proclamation" it seems very uncertain who is the owner. As it is, of course, desirable that there should be no impediment to the working of the minerals, it is to be hoped that the Government will have no objection to the desirability of proclaiming that all base metals in mines actually at work, shall belong to the Crown absolutely; and with respect to mines at present working, the owners of lands entitled to the mineral apply for and receive a formal charter to work the mines free of royalty, for six months after which time all miners not holding an exemption charter shall be required to pay royalty to the Crown.

remarks made by our contemporary, the *Times*, in reference to coloproducts in the International Exhibition, some interesting particulars are given with respect to the mineral resources of South and Western Australia; and, although the details have appeared in our columns at different times, yet we allude now more generally to the matter, as the statements are not quite so complete as they might have been, nor strictly confined to one or two particulars. We consequently transcribe the article in question, with additions and amendments from ourselves, that the exact positions of the two colonies in these particulars may be before the public:

the South Australian Court," remarks our contemporary, "we find further evidence of the natural wealth of the Australian colonies beyond those we have already noted in New South Wales and Victoria. South Australia has no gold, but in return it is immensely rich in copper, and the Burra Burra, Kapunda, and the Wallaroo—all of which, and other mines as well, there are ample specimens to be seen—have increased among the most productive in the world. The Burra Burra mine, at work since Sept., 1845, and the annual yield for many years past has averaged 10,000 to 13,000 tons of ore of 22 to 23 per cent. of copper. The working capital at commencement was 150,000*l.*, and the balance added, 147,840*l.* to their credit. At present it has already divided a profit of 687,690*l.* The discovery of gold in the neighboring colonies threatened a serious interruption of this career of prosperity, but even the time the desertions were so great that the number of miners at work had fallen from 1047 to 100, but the defect was at last supplied by the immigration of 40,000 miners. The specimens exhibited from the mine include sulphur of copper in form of limonite, red oxide in silicious matrix, green carbonate with manganese, sulphate associated with iron, from the lowest depth of the workings yielding 30 per cent. of iron, and a number of beautiful pieces of the green carbonate, or malachite. The supply of this highly-prized mineral are to be found in the central glass case, and the Burra Burra malachite, which stands at the entrance to the Court, completely eclipses even Russian dore which attracted so much attention at the last Exhibition."

far we agree with the views of the *Times*, and also as respects the
 and, in the succeeding extract; but to the comments in respect of
 importance and value of the Wallaroo Mines we must dissent. Our
 temporary goes on to say that—

The Kapunda Mine has also for many years yielded a large amount of ore, the percentage of metal being about 20 per cent., and until recent discoveries in Wallaroo, and North, it held the second place among the colonial mines. The ores exhibited in the Kapunda comprise almost every variety—as yellow ore or pyrites, blue and carbonate, murelites, green and black sulphates, peacock ores, and malleable copper. The percentage varies much, from 60 per cent. downwards. The Wallaroo Mines have only been discovered in 1859, promise to be exceedingly rich, the ores average about 25 per cent. of richness, and they possess the great advantage of easy access to the sea. Two towns are rapidly rising round them, which are capable of accommodating 20,000 persons, though two years ago there was nothing but a solitary shepherd in the neighbourhood. The specimens from the Wallaroo Mines include green carbonate, blue carbonate, copper ore, vitreous copper ore, silver grey ore, black ore, copper pyrites, and murelites. The Wallaroo district, however, has one great drawback—the want of water. For even the water brought up in the mines is salt, and the only method of obtaining pure water is by distillation, and the construction of large tanks for the storage of this water. There are a few other copper mines which are rapidly rising to importance in Terra's Peninsula, such as the Moonta and the New Cornwall. The latter is composed of rich grey oxide and goossan, which nobody can pass by without admiring. It is from the Cornwall Mjnt.

the question of the Wallaroo Mines is a point of moment to ourselves, as our remarks in reference thereto were impugned by the colonists, yet the sequel has shown our correctness in each particular. We presume the foregoing have emanated from channels which aimed at ourselves. It is preposterous to suppose that the Wallaroo Mines at the slightest degree detracted from the importance and position of the Kapunda, which has continued to pay handsome dividends to its shareholders; while the Wallaroo has been a source of immense expenditure, and benefit of any kind to its proprietary. We believe we are right in saying that 100,000*l.* have been absorbed by these mines without any sort of return. The natural drawbacks are immense—much more so than is commonly admitted, and he admits much in this respect; and although the mines have been raised and sold, the total quantity obtained has not averaged more than 10 per cent., and some as low as 5 per cent., and the production has been so small that it has not been worth the cost of working; therefore, that the Kapunda will ever be obliged to yield position to the Wallaroo Mines.

The Times proceeds by stating that:—

The Great North Port Augusta, which is also of rich promise, the chief mine of the Great Northern, from which we have here a large block of rich red oxide of iron. In addition to these are specimens from the Eskbuto, the Dures, the Cumber-
Worthing, and other copper mines, and from the Whelan Ellen and from the Acland
and Miles.
The English and Australian Copper Companies and the Kapunda
Works send some fine ingots of copper, and there is also a case showing the
specimens of Rodda's patent process for smelting copper ores. The exports of copper
amount to about a third of the million and a half which is the amount of
the exports of the colony.

it will be observed, there is no mention of the Yudanamutana, which now attracts so much attention in the mining world, and especially among those connected with the colony; but this omission may, no doubt, be due to the fact that there are no specimens from this province on exhibition. The Yudanamutana is represented as a most profitable mine, even in this region of rich mines; and 50 to 60 tons of ore, of very high percentage, have recently been sold in this country. It comes now to Western Australia; and in respect to the mineral resources thereof the States says—

and 200 square miles, one-fourth of which is known to contain large quantities of lead, with silver, iron, plumbago, and antimony in smaller quantity. Some of the lead has been found, and occasionally in the beds of streams minute specks of gold. The mining region seems to be the Wheel Fortune, from which we have numerous small

mens both of lead and copper ore, and from the Geraldine Mine we have a fine sample of lead ore, part of a mass which weighed 1 ton."

Here, again, we find that the Warrenewake Mine is omitted to be alluded to; and this, also, arises, we presume, from the circumstance that no specimens are exhibited. It is, however, a mine of great importance, and continues to increase in its yield of rich ore, some of which was sold at the ticketings, at Swansea, on June 10, and a further quantity is advertised for the next public sales. No doubt Wheal Fortune does take the lead in the mining industry of the colony; and, judging from what has already been effected by mere local labour, and without machinery, there is reason to believe that this will be one of extraordinary importance. About 800 tons of ore have already been sold in this country from Wheal Fortune, and at the last Swansea ticketings the quantity disposed of (340 tons) yielded 24 per cent. of pure copper. It is worked by a few private gentlemen, but the resources of this rising colony require to be extensively developed by companies or large capitalists.

We have thus added these few particulars and corrections in no other spirit than a desire that the remarks may be as complete as possible, and that all details should be before our readers, who take such interest in these subjects.

It is gratifying to find that East Cornwall presents another productive mine, which seems to bid fair to equal any in the west at no distant period. It is denominated the EAST JANE SILVER-LEAD MINE, and is in the parish of Cardinham, on the line of railway between Liskeard and Bodmin-road Station. The engine went to work upon the principal lode last week, amidst the usual festivities and congratulations, and they will at once commence to sink further on it. On the western lode they have already driven an adit level for about 120 fms., the last 60 of which has been through a continuous course of lead ore, producing from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons per fathom, and averaging for the whole length about 1 ton per fath. The end is stated to be looking well, and worth 1½ ton per fathom, the cost of driving being 2½. 2s. per fathom. About 70 tons of lead ore have been raised and sold from this adit alone since January last, and they are now sampling from 20 to 25 tons per month, the present return of ore sold being 18 tons at 13½. 11s., and 6 tons at 10½., or equivalent to upwards of 3000. per month. This is, indeed, a substantial fact, and speaks more for the value of the mine than any remarks of ours. If the yield continues to increase in depth as there is the best reason to believe it will, there can be no question as to the ultimate importance of East Jane Mine. They are also driving an adit on another lode, called the middle lode, parallel to the others, and it promises, we are assured, to be even better than the western lode for productiveness as it gets into the hill. There are other lodes on the site, which is extensive, and reported to be most promising. There are full 700 fathoms to drive on the course of these lodes, and as the hill is abrupt, about 60 fms. of high backs will be gained rapidly. Capt. Vercoe, the agent, stated that he considered this to be the greatest discovery of lead that had been made in the county for the last 40 years, that it was one of the prizes of 1862, and before the end of this year he felt confident of paying the shareholders a good dividend. The success of this mine will open up another new district, if it cannot be considered as forming part of the Liskeard range, and give further impetus to the already successful operations in this part of the county; indeed, another attractive field will be opened to mining enterprise, to the great benefit of the neighbourhood, and, it is to be hoped, to the profit of those who embark their capital therein.

GLASGOW SCHOOL OF MINES, AND THE SOCIETY OF
ARTS' EXAMINATIONS.

It will be gratifying to the committee and subscribers of the Glasgow School of Mines to learn that, out of 13 students who this year presented themselves for examination in Mining and Metallurgy for the Society of Arts' prizes and certificates, 10 have been successful.

The first prize, of £1., has been awarded to ALEXANDER CRAWFORD, from Towerlands Colliery, Dregthorn, near Irvine. He is 25 years of age, and, up to the time of entering this Institution about six months ago, he was maintaining his wife and family by hewing coals. About twelve months at a village school is, according to his own testimony, the only time he has been favoured with for school education prior to entering the School of Mines.

The second prize, of 3*l.*, has been awarded to THOMAS MUIR, of Wellwood Colliery, Dunfermline, Fifeshire. He is 18 years of age, and has had four years' elementary education previous to entering the School of Mines.

Certificates have been awarded as follows:—

JOHN BRYDEN, 26 years of age, from Dalzell's Colliery, near Ayr.	2d class.
JOHN PARK, 20 years of age, from Old Farns Colliery, Rutherglen.	2d class.
JAMES M'KILLIP, 17 years of age, from Balgahatstone Colliery, Slamannan.	2d class.
JAMES RADCLIFFE, 22 years of age, from Old Farns Colliery, Rutherglen.	2d class.
WM. BARROWMAN, 16 years of age, from Kinnell Ironworks, Bo'ness.	2d class.
JAMES SMART, 25 years of age, from New Colliery, near Glasgow.	2d class.
ROBERT HODGE, 27 years of age, from New Colliery, near Glasgow.	2d class.
JAMES MILLAR, 25 years of age, from Mr. Russell's collieries, Wishaw.	2d class.

The Glasgow School of Mines has not yet completed the third year of its existence, and notwithstanding the shortness of this period, the students from it are now, many of them, in important situations in connection with colliery mining, and are, moreover, not confined to Scotland, but are at present to be found as colliery managers in all the three Kingdoms. Besides these, two have gone to push their fortunes in Queensland, and one to New Zealand, in both of which places they will doubtless find that the knowledge they have gained of mining and minerals will be of very great value to them.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—June 18 (Prof. A. C. Ramsay, President, in the chair). John Cumming, Montagu-place, Russell-square, and William Dopley, of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, Colchester Villas, Lewisham-road, were elected fellows. The following communications were read:—

1. On the Mode of Formation of some of the River Valleys in the South of Ireland, by Prof. J. B. Jukes, F.R.S., F.G.S., of the Geological Survey of Ireland.
2. Experimental Researches on the Granites of Ireland—Part III. On the Granites of Connally, by Prof. R. S. Haughton, F.R.S., F.G.S.
3. On a Stalk-Eyed Crustacean from the Coal Measures, by Prof. T. H. Huxley, F.R.S., Sec. G.S.
4. On the Premolar Teeth of Diprotodon, and a New Species of that Genus from Queensland, in Australia, by Prof. Huxley, F.R.S., Sec. G.S.
5. On the Old Red Sandstone of Fifeshire, by James Powrie, F.G.S.
6. On some Upper Coal Measures, containing a Bed of Limestone, at Catrine, in Ayrshire, by E. W. Binney, F.R.S., F.G.S. Some red and purple strata near Catrine, underlying the Permian breccia of Ballochmoyie, were referred to in 1856 by the author, who has since revisited the locality, and finds that these strata is Ballochmoyie Breccia, has since revisited the locality, and finds that these strata is Ballochmoyie Breccia, similar to those at Ardwick, near Manchester, Uffington, Leebwood, near Shrewbury, Luxbury, near Nuneston, and Lane End Potteries. Mr. Binney referred to the observations made by Mr. Ralph Moore, and by Getkies and Murchison, and pointed out how far it differs from them. Mr. Moore gives 565 fms. for the whole series in Ayrshire; the author finds reason to add nearly 300 fms. of carboniferous strata (not productive of coal) to the above estimate.
7. On the Geological Structure of the Southern Grampians, by Prof. James Nicol, F.R.S.E., F.G.S.
8. On some Natural Casts of Foot-prints from the Waulden of the Isle of Wight, and on the Waulden of Heckles, F.R.S., F.G.S.
9. Geological Notes on Zanzibar, by Richard Thornton: in a letter to Sir R. I. Murchison, F.R.S., F.G.S.
10. On a Section at Junction-road, Leith, by W. Carruthers, F.L.S.; communicated by S. P. Woodward, F.G.S.

Specimens of *Elephas Mellitensis* and *Myoxus Mellitensis*, obtained from bone caves in Malta, by Capt. Spratt, C.B., R.N., F.R.S., F.G.S., were exhibited by Dr. H. Falconer, F.R.S., F.G.S. A suite of large Models of Recent and Tertiary Foraminifera was exhibited by Dr. A. Fritsch, of Prague. Bones of the Foot and Leg of Iguanodon, and of other Dinosaurs, from the Wealden, were exhibited by S. H. Beekes, F.R.S., F.G.S. The next evening meeting of the society will be held on November 5, 1867.

MANCHESTER GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of members was held at the Museum, Peter-street, on Monday. The chair was taken by Mr. E. W. Binney, who announced that a present had been received from Mr. John Edwards of a collection of well-preserved Further Division Flint Instruments, in the Drift, and of a geological map of Manchester and the neighbourhood, by Mr. Edward Hall, B.A. The thanks of the meeting were voted to the donors. Mr. John Atkinson, one of the honorary secretaries, then took the chair, and Mr. E. W. Binney delivered a lengthened and interesting address on the "Geology of Manchester and its Neighbourhood." Mr. Hall gave a description of some fossils on the bank of Dukinfield. The meeting continued, and an animated discussion followed the delivery of Mr. Binney's address.

The new part of the "Transactions of the Manchester Geological Society" is a particularly interesting one, and contains the account of the Society's excursion to Todmorden, for geological observation. At the conclusion of this paper, the

President, Mr. Joseph Dickinson, read a letter from Mr. Bass (Abbot and Co., lamp makers, of Newcastle-on-Tyne), with reference to the Mozard lamp. Mr. Lancaster, safety-lamp manufacturer, at Nelson, near Burnley, exhibited a lamp on the reflector principle, with glass inside, and capable of burning hydro-carbon oil. The President remarked that the lamp seemed to burn very well, and if there is any likelihood of safety lamps being brought into use to burn paraffine oil, he thought that it would be very desirable that a committee of the Society should be appointed to test safety-lamps with paraffine oil, to see if it is as safe as the ordinary olive oil, because it would be unwise to put oil into a safety-lamp if it is at all explosive. The next paper was a Description of Water-Balance Machines, used for Winding Coal, Ironstone, &c., in South Wales, by Mr. Thomas Evans, Government Inspector for South Wales. In the discussion which followed, the President stated that in South Wales it was found more economic to employ the surplus water than a winding-engine. Mr. Hull considered that this was owing to the mountainous character of the district. Mr. Farrimond then explained the model of a New Safety Cage for Miners. Mr. Dickinson thought that the bars were liable to get bent, but Mr. Farrimond said that in practice this was not an objection. Mr. Dickinson considered it might be possible to make the bars of a different shape, so that they should not break. On the motion of Mr. Dickinson, a resolution was passed, that a committee of five should be appointed to inquire into the merits of the new cage. After a short discussion, Mr. Dickinson moved the adjournment of the meeting.

of Calow's Cage, in the *Mining Journal* of June 14.) "After a short discussion upon

white quartz pebble found in the coal, and a vote of thanks to Mr. Howman, for a valuable collection of fossil fish from South America, the meeting separated.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

The market of the Zollverein, which was for some years the most important outlet for Belgian pig, having now been almost lost, the great establishments of Liège have found themselves in a difficult position, as the production of the blast-furnaces has been very considerable, while the consumption on the spot for the fabrication of iron is of no great importance. Under these difficult circumstances, the stock of pig has progressively increased, notwithstanding the purchases made by the Charleroi rolling works. The Espérance Company, at Seraing, in the neighbourhood of Liège, has, in order to find an outlet for its pig, just acquired the establishment of Messrs. Dothoe and Co., at Longdois; the works are adapted for the fabrication of plates, &c., on a great scale. The great Hainaut Company contemplate, it is said, establishing a factory for armour-plates; and Messrs. Cockerill, at Seraing, are also reported to be debating the desirability of commencing the production of steel on the Bessemer system, which is already effected in some establishments in France. As regards the French iron trade, a directly contrary state of things prevails to what obtains in Belgium. In the Hautes Pyrénées, at Marne, while irons are neglected. Red-hot pig is quoted at 5*l.* 1*s.*, and rolled iron at 10*l.* to 10*l.* 8*s.* per ton. The fabrication of axles has for some time sustained the demand for the iron used for them, and a new order for 1600 has just been received. In future the deliveries of coals from Sarrebruck are to be made to their various destinations direct from the collieries. In order to accomplish this result, the administration of the royal Prussian collieries has established a difference in the rates charged for the carriage of coals from Prussian ways in favour of direct deliveries, as contrasted with those made only as far as Forbach. The difference amounts to 1*l.* per ton, and the new measure will remove the various intermediate agents, brokers, &c., who preyed on the coals at Forbach.

The Paris copper market remains in a languid state; there is scarcely any demand, and the recent fall in prices has not induced any increase of business. Prices have remained almost unchanged, English making 94½; Lake Superior, 96½, to 98½; and rough Chilean 86½ per ton. Rolled copper has undergone a fall, and has been dealt in at 104½ per ton. At Havre there has been little doing. At Marseilles the sale of about 25 tons of Spanish plates is mentioned at 88½ per ton, as well as of 6 tons of old red copper, at the same price. At Berlin the market has been unchanged, and at Cologne prices have also undergone only slight modifications. Former rates have been maintained at Berlin. At Stettin, but there has been an absence of business in those markets. The Rotterdam Society of Commerce will sell by auction, on July 9, about 500 tons of copper, obtained from old Indian copper money, the sale being proposed to be made in lots of 5 tons each. While waiting the result of the approaching sale of the Rotterdam Society of Commerce, transactions in tin are generally limited, and the article is now freely offered on the principal continental markets, and only dealt in at slightly lower prices. The attempted rise in the Paris market having proved abortive, prices have again given way, although the quotations were somewhat higher, 194½, English, 111½, and 112½ per ton.

Without any very great amount of business in London, Spain, and Cologne, prices have been maintained. Increased activity has been remarked in several markets in the demand for lead. Some important transactions have taken place at Marseilles during the last few days, 1600 tons having been "placed" at prices ranging from 18½ to 18½ 5s. per ton. At Paris some sales have been made at 20½ 16s. per ton for Spanish and French lead, and 20½ 12s. to 20½ 16s. per ton for Belgian and German. A transaction referring to 165 tons of soft Spanish has also been concluded during the week, at 19½ 12s. per ton. Little is left in stock at Hamburg, and for deliveries at prescribed dates high prices are demanded. At Cologne there has been but little demand, and prices have remained without change, but at Berlin there has been some enquiry for exportation, and an advance in price has been taken place. The general situation of the zinc market is unfavourable, prices tending downwards, while it is difficult to effect sales.

A committee of French coalowners has been issuing a series of papers on the situation of coal-mining industry in France : referring more particularly to the employment of French coal for marine purposes, the committee contends that the development of the coal production of France is only subordinate to the improvement of means of transport. Official statistics show that France produced 7,900,000 tons in each of the years 1856 and 1857 : and if this quantity has been reduced in succeeding years, it has only been in consequence of a falling off in the demand, the means of production being capable of much greater extension if circumstance required. The check given to production has also been the committee's contention, by the action of the courts for the settlement of foreign claims, which obtain a preference in many quarters in France. Prejudices have existed, and still exist, among many French consumers against French and in favour of English coals. These prejudices are so great that French coals are still prescribed in certain adjudications, in which it is required that deliveries should be made in foreign coals, English or Belgian. The Administration of the Imperial Marine for some time shared these prejudices, and gave so exclusive a preference to English coals that on an average 140,000 tons were imported annually to meet its requirements. Such was the state of affairs, when the Italian war rendered it evident that coal would, in certain crises, be considered a contraband of war, and suggested the idea that the marine service might be supplied with inferior coal. The committee determined to proceed to experiments, with the view of freeing the Imperial Navy from what was regarded as a regrettable dependence on a foreign power, and reserving to French coal mining industry a demand which would encourage its development. The accomplishment of this idea was confided by the Minister of Marine to officers who were entirely devoted to the difficult task, but they had to combat previously-formed habits and prejudices which existed very generally in the various ports. It was contended, for instance, that it would be necessary, in order to employ French coal, to change the furnaces, and even the boilers of ships, while the staff of stokers would be found insufficient, and the swiftens and reds of the funnels would be altered. It was also urged, that French coals were inferior, neither the calorific power, the purity, nor the cohesion of the coals of Newcastle or Cardiff. A long series of experiments were undertaken at Toulon, Lorient, Indret, Brest, Cherbourg, &c. : then on land with special boilers, then on transport ships, then on packet-boats, and, finally, on all the ships of the Imperial Navy. The result of these experiments has been, that for the last eighteen months the French marine has no longer purchased coal in England, but works constantly with coal supplied from French colonies. The experiments instituted show, according to the committee of coalowners, that France possesses furnace coals comparable in all respects to those of Newcastle and Cardiff. It has also been proved, that for ship purposes the French coals are not inferior to the coals of the Loire save a much superior one similar to the coals of the Loire, which is the national marine service now conducted with French coals, that the imperial depots in colonial and foreign ports are now exclusively supplied with them, as well as the ports of France itself. The Imperial Navy consumes at present about 170,000 tons of coal annually, and by some it may be thought that the French coals will be more costly than those of England, and that the new system will be attended with greater expense than the old. Thus, the ports of the Channel were formerly supplied at the average rate of 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton; while French coals by railway cost 1*l.* 16*s.* or 1*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* per ton. But this difference in price will be reduced when the carriage of coal from the Nord and the West of England to the ports of Cherbourg, Brest, and Toulon, by means of the railways of the Nord and Brest ; and French coals will then be found no more costly than those of England. But still more the loss which the new arrangements entail in this part of France is more than compensated for by the greater cheapness of French coals in the ports of the Mediterranean. Thus the mean price of French coals delivered at Toulon has only been 1*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* per ton, while the average price of English coals was 1*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* per ton, showing a difference of some 13*s.* per ton ; and as the port of Toulon alone consumes about half the coal required for the Imperial Navy—viz., about 80,000 tons—the saving realised is 56,000*l.*, or 56,000*l.* per annum, a sum sufficient to meet the loss sustained on the 70,000 tons consumed in the ports of the Channel and the West. With an exclusive consumption of French coal for the service of the Imperial Navy, in 1861 was developed in the preceding years, during which English coals only were used ; and this important point attained, the next question which arises is whether the service has been maintained so rapidly and as surely as when it was conducted with English coals. On this head the committee affirms that the experiments made left no room for doubt, but that it was conclusively proved that the basins of the Loire and Gironde could furnish coals comparable to those of Cardiff, and that the basin of the Garonne supplies qualities analogous to those of Newcastle and Sunderland. The ports of the ocean were supplied last year by the coals of the Aveyron, delivered at Bordeaux, and by those of the Loire, the Saône-et-Loire, and the Cher, delivered at Nantes, and the coals of the Loire have been compared with the coals of the Loire, and the coals of the Loire have been compared with the coals of the Loire. The report of the committee indicates, it will be readily admitted, a great and startling change, but one which must, sooner or later, as capital and skill were developed in France, be inevitably ensued.

MINERAL WEALTH OF PORTUGAL.—We have some further particulars about the gold and quicksilver mines discovered in the district of Oporto.

about the gold and quicksilver mines discovered in the district of Oporto. According to the explanations which we have been able to obtain, the spring (*mananial*) of native mercury, of which we spoke on April 13, (see *Mining Journal* of April 26 last), is situate at Casal de Pedro, in the parish of St. Simao de Junqueira, and municipal district of Villa de Conde. The mines of auriferous iron and auriferous quartz are half a league further northward, in and about Arcos, all being so rich that they furnish many thousand tons of minerals, and of so good a quality that one can easily see, by the yellowish tinge of the soil, that there is a mine, although no trace of the precious metal was visible in the specimen, which, indeed, is not indispensable as is explained in the excellent "Minerology," by Dana, printed in London in 1868.

We have been informed, through various channels, of the existence of other gold mines in those parts, which were formerly explored, or which hitherto could not be explored by reason of the ignorant zeal, or rather the jealous covetousness, with which the Governments of other times prevented the execution of such works. A little further on, in the district of Barcellos, another mine was worked, not more than half a league from the first, and, as we learn from an interesting manuscript of our eminent scholar and learned philologist, the Commandante Serra Freitas, wherein he also mentions the gold which the friars of the Convent of Borrao extracted from the sands of the Cavado, and notices the remarkable designation of *Orphirine Province* (*Provincia Orphirina*), which some ancient writers gave to the country lying south of that river—a designation which, if far from proving that the mine is the Ophir of Solomon, yet shows clearly the abundantly auriferous nature of the region which was worthy of such a distinction. The Serra, running from Vailongo to Malros, for three leagues, are well known. Their object certainly was the extraction of gold, as, among other circumstances, is indicated by the mills proper for that purpose, discovered in 1834 and 1835, in the skirts of the Serra of Santa Justa and Cha de Cavallo Morto. It was not because the mines were exhausted that the exploration was discontinued, but because great political events no longer allowed of the employment of the numerous population, conquered and doomed to labour in these giganitic mines. The ruins of the Castle of Aguiar, and the old fort of Alongo, situate nearly right lines formed by the two great hatches (*fojeas*) or vertical cavities, which give access to the subterranean galleries, was probably a fortified depot, where the gold was laid up until it was taken to its final destination, and where the labourers took shelter during the invasions of the neighbouring tribes. We mention here those ancient mines (which undoubtedly contributed towards the 240,000 ozs. of gold which the Romans drew annually from Galicia, the Asturias, and Lusitania), because of the remarkable circumstance that, if the line of the assay-hatches above mentioned be prolonged in a perfectly straight line, it always crosses the head of Alongo river, and passes through the mines now worked at Arcos and Monte de Casaes, as may be verified by comparing the geographical maps (curiously reduced to a common scale) of La Harpe ("Quarterly Re-

...a logical map (previously reduced to a common scale) of the maps (Quarterly maps)

[illegible]

A meeting of the Midland Iron Company's creditors was held on Tuesday, at the Prince of Wales Hotel, Mr. Morrison in the chair. There was a numerous attendance, and a very satisfactory report and balance-sheet was put before the meeting, showing a pro-

15-ton steam-hammer (probably the largest in the world) cannot fail to interest many of our readers. It has been constructed by Messrs. R. Morrison and Co., Ouseburn, Newcastle-on-Tyne, for their own use, under Mr. R. Morrison's first patent. It is single-acting and worked by high pressure steam, and is similar to a 10-ton hammer made by the same firm for the Elswick Ordnance Works. The cylinder is 46 in. diameter, with a clear fall or stroke of 8½ ft.; the hammer-bar is forged of the best scrap iron, in one solid piece, with the piston arm dovetail end for receiving the face, and is finished to 18 in. diameter—its total length being 27 ft. 6 in. The cylinder, with its covers and glands, weighs 32 tons; the hammer-bar, 18 tons; the two frames, 34 tons; the anvil-block, bed-plate, and sockets for crane-post and bottom foundation-plates, 120 tons; making in all 210 tons. The cylinder is 10 ft. 6 in. deep, and rises from the bed-plate by eight 12-in. diameter bolts, 2½ in. diameter each, thus securing the cylinder and frames together in one mass perfectly rigid; and the whole is held down by eight foundation-bolts, each 4 in. square, passing through strong cast-iron plates 14 ft. below the surface. The foundation carrying the whole is composed of concrete, timber, and stonework, and is 44 feet or way, 26 feet the other, and 14 feet deep. The frames are cast hollow, measuring 4 feet one way, 3 feet 6 inches the other, and 2½ inches thick. One of these frames contains the valve and gear for working the hammer, as well as the steam and exhaust pipes, so that there is no need to pass the rods to interfere with the movement of the cranes. The principal features of this hammer are its simplicity, durability, and efficiency. The space around the hammer is such that workmen can go about their work with the greatest facility; the height from the surface of the ground to the underside

JUNE 28, 1862.]

SANTA BARBARA GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The directors have received the following report from Capt. Thomas Treloar, who has resided in the Brazil for 28 years, and for the last 16 years was chief mining agent of the St. John del Rey Mining Company:—

"London, June 25.—Agreeing to your request, I have carefully perused the prospectus and reports of the Part Mine, and I have no hesitation in corroborating the statements contained in them. I know the mine, and in purchasing it I believe your company have secured a valuable property. The position of the mine is similar to that of Morro Velho, which belongs to the St. John del Rey Mining Company, and which is a pyritic rock formation. The mine is not so large or wide as that at Morro Velho, but its auriferous quality, as a whole, is, I believe, superior. Water power may be said to be abundant; the mine, indeed, is intersected by a river, from which a supply of this element can be obtained for all the machinery. The estate is tolerably well wooded, and should more timber be required than on the property, there is plenty in the neighbourhood, which can be had cheap; but as the walls or sides of the mine are hard, a very large quantity of this article will not be needed. As to labourers, no difficulty, in my opinion, will be experienced in obtaining them. The directors need not, I believe, trouble themselves to obtain a report from anyone relative to the Part Mine; it will soon speak for itself. Some years ago the gold returns were so high that the price of the mine then was \$5,000, and a party had nearly closed for it. Not long afterwards the owner reached the level of the water, and having no knowledge of pumping-machinery, he was unable to follow down the mine. The mine has never been fully opened out, nor has the mine ever been thrown into proper stopping order, an important measure on account of facility in quarrying. In conclusion, I have only to add that by good management in the shape of drainage, extending on the mine, putting it into good stopping order, judicious erecting of machinery, and avoiding waste, the gold returns and the profits from Part will not only reach, but surpass, the estimates."

COAL IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—The following is the quantity of coal entered at the Sydney Customs, coastwise, from March 18 to April 14, 1862, inclusive:—

From Newcastle	Tons 9815
Morpeth	185
Woolongong	620
Bellambi	1896=12,317 tons.
Returned to the shipper of coal from the various mines on the Hunter, cleared at the Customs, Newcastle, from March 18 to April 14, 1862, inclusive:—	
For Victoria—Melbourne	Tons 8896
Geelong	633
Tasmania—Hobart Town	1039
Launceston	165
South Australia—Adelaide	3087
Western Australia—Swan River	1000
New Zealand—Nelson	177
Otago	812
Port Cooper	330
Foreign Ports—Manila	677
Shanghai	400
Batavia	700
Sourabaya	280
Basilan	788=19,053 tons.
Total amount of exports	31,370 tons.

CANNEL COAL.—In the neighbourhood of the Round Mountain there is a large quantity of a fatty coal shale, which will eventually be turned to account, especially in the manufacture of Kerosene oil. We should not be surprised to hear of a spring of petroleum being discovered in that locality. (Hawarra Express.)

GOLD IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—To show the steady improvement in the yield from our gold fields, we subjoin a table showing the quantities received during the first quarter of the years 1852 to 1862:—

1852	Ozs. 35,516	1858	Ozs. 46,652
1853	38,988	1859	63,493
1854	29,358	1860	76,400
1855	20,510	1861	92,724
1856	21,123	1862	139,774
1857	34,098		

In the third quarter of the year 1861, the exports first delivered gold from our gold fields, and the quantities received amounted to 67,493 ozs. During the next five years the quantity received fell off, but in the year 1867 a reaction took place, and the quantity of gold has gradually increased, until it has reached nearly seven times the amount delivered in the first quarter of 1855. In comparing our receipts of gold with the neighbouring colony of Victoria, we find that the yield for the first quarter of this year was about 392,746 ozs., or an average of 600 ozs. per week; and during 1861, 471,900 ozs., or 36,300 ozs. per week. Our yield during the first quarter of 1862 was 92,724 ozs., or 1127 ozs. per week; and for 1862, 139,774 ozs., or 10,752 ozs. per week. In 1861, therefore, the quantity of gold raised from our gold fields was one-fifth of Victoria, but during the present year it is less, only one-third of that amount. If, therefore, we should go on increasing at the same rate as we have done during the last month, and there is a corresponding decrease in the yield of the neighbouring colony, we may fairly anticipate being within less than one-half of the amount they receive. (Sydney Morning Herald.)

Large quantities of copper chrome have been found near Nelson, New Zealand. Gold has also been found there, and coal. The ship, *Sir George Pollock*, cleared for London from Nelson on March 14, with 4764 ozs. of gold, 30 tons of chrome.

A VALUABLE CHIMNEY.—Recently, on sweeping the flue of the Ballycorus Mine, which extends about a half-a-mile from the smelting-furnaces to the apex of the great chimney on Shankill, in the country of Wicklow, some 1500l. worth of arsenic was collected, which had been precipitated on the sides of the flue from the escaping smoke.

PROPOSED CITY COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.—At a public meeting, on Wednesday, it was resolved to establish a Commercial School in connection with the City of London College. The school will be opened on July 7.

Royal Dockyard, Pembroke Dock.

CONTRACT FOR COALS.—Persons who may be willing to contract for the SUPPLY OF ALL OR ANY OF THE DESCRIPTIONS AND QUANTITIES OF COALS SPECIFIED IN THE FOLLOWING FORM OF TENDER, will send in sealed tenders to the Office of the Captain Superintendent of the above Dockyard, on Friday, the 4th July next, at Twelve o'clock precisely.

FORM OF TENDER FOR SUPPLYING COALS FOR HER MAJESTY'S DOCKYARD AND NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS, AT PEMBROKE.

Quantity.	When to be delivered.	Price per ton.
Tons.	Tons.	£ s. d.

SMITHERY COALS 856
 200 by 30th Sept., 1862
 356 by 31st Dec., 1862
 300 by 31st March, 1863
 410 by 30th Sept., 1862
 410 by 31st March, 1863
 50 by 31st August, 1862

NEWPORT COALS 820
 120 by 30th Nov., 1862
 132 by 31st March, 1863
 30 by 30th June, 1862
 30 by 30th Sept., 1862
 30 by 31st Dec., 1862
 30 by 31st March, 1863
 30 by 30th Sept., 1862

GAS COAL 302
 120 by 30th Nov., 1862
 132 by 31st March, 1863
 30 by 30th June, 1862
 30 by 30th Sept., 1862
 30 by 31st Dec., 1862
 30 by 31st March, 1863
 316 by 31st Dec., 1862

STEAM COAL, for Yard Engines 1016
 300 by 30th Sept., 1862
 292 by 31st March, 1863

STEAM VESSEL COALS, for Alarm Depot, or Hobbs 592
 Point, as directed

CONDITIONS OF THE CONTRACT.

SMITHERY COAL.—To be of the Gwynedd Vein.
NEWPORT COAL.—To be of the description known as Best Newport Coal; and to be handpicked or properly screened and made free from small coal and dust.
GAS COAL.—To be the best White Rose Colliery Coal, and such as will produce not less than 10,500 cubic feet of gas per ton in six hours, and to be delivered at the gas works.
STEAM COAL.—To be thoroughly suited for foundry purposes, and to be baked for either 48 or 72 hours, or less or more as may be required.

THE COALS FOR STEAM VESSELS, AND STEAM COAL FOR YARD ENGINES.—To be of all or any of the following denominations, at the option of the Superintendent of the said yard, viz.:—Handpicked or properly screened and made free from small coal and dust—Merthyr, Nixon's Merthyr, Aberaman Merthyr, Sgybwrn Merthyr, Blaendare Merthyr, Thomas Merthyr, Carr's Merthyr, Cwm Amman Merthyr, Bute Merthyr, Davis's Upper 4th Merthyr, Wayne's Merthyr and Gadley, Merthyr Dare, Blaengwawr, Graigola, Parson's Graigola, Parson's Abbey Graigola, Birchgrove Graigola, Blaendowry, Powell's Dyffryn, Llansgwen, Resolven, Cameron's Coalbrook, Ebbw Vale, Morfa, Nevill's Llanelly, Aberdare, Rothergill's Aberdare, Breifell Aberdare, Gellia, Cedexon, Tredegar, Price's Tillery, Ricks Black Vein, Russell's New Black Vein, Abercarn Black Vein, Ebbw Vale, Dunraven Forch Amman, Dowdall Merthyr, Navigation Steam Coal, Tredegar Big Vein, Pentre or Rhymer.

The contractor is to deliver the coals for the Dockyard into such store as he shall be directed by the officers of the yard.
 All the coals to be fresh raised, clean, good, merchantable, well conditioned; such as shall be approved of by the officers appointed to receive the same, and in every respect fit for Her Majesty's service.
 Should the contractors fail in delivering all or any of the coals by the periods mentioned, and the Captain Superintendent thereby finds it necessary to purchase other coals in lieu thereof, the contractor is to pay all extra expenses which may be incurred by such purchase.
 Rejected coals to be removed by and at the expense of the contractor. If not removed within fourteen days, the officers of the yard may remove and charge him with all expenses.
 With every delivery of coals for steam vessels, and steam coal for yard engines, the contractor must deliver to the said officers a certificate from the person who actually shipped them, specifying the denominations of the coals, that they are the best description and quality known under that denomination, and that they were handpicked or properly screened and made free from small coal and dust at the time of shipment; and no certificate will be recognised but that of the parties authorised to sign it at the collieries from which the coals are supplied.
 Although particular quantities of the coals are to be delivered at stated periods, the respective officers shall be at liberty to receive a greater part or the whole at such times as they have room to store them; and should any further quantities of Newport Coal, Smithery Coal, or Coked Coal be required than those specified, the contractor will have to deliver the same on the terms of his contract, within twenty-one days of their being demanded.
 Every tender must be accompanied by a letter, and signed by two responsible persons, engaging to become bound with the persons tendering, in the sum of £20 for every 100 tons of coals, for the due performance of the contract, and the letter must contain a reference to some person or persons well acquainted with the sufficiency of the parties offering to become bound, and persons in partnership with the contractor, or with each other, will not be accepted as sureties.
 Tenders may be made for the supply of any one or more of the quantities of coals wanted for Dockyard purposes only, or for Steam Vessels, or for the whole contract, and tenders must contain a separate price for each quantity offered.
 Half the amount of stamps on contract and bond to be paid by the contractor.
 The party or parties whose tender may be accepted will be required to have an authority, or the party himself, to reside in Pembroke Dock.
 GEORGE RAMSAY, Captain Superintendent,
 Royal Dockyard, Pembroke Dock, June 13, 1862.

SALE OF BYERS GREEN, NEWFIELD, HUNWICK, AND OTHER COLLIERIES.—TIME FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS ENLARGED.
 Notice is hereby given, that the PERIOD FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS from parties desirous of treating for the PURCHASE of any of the COLLIERIES or PROPERTIES referred to in and by the advertisement, dated the 18th May last, hath been EXTENDED from the 1st to the 15th July next, when the directors of the West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway Company will take into consideration the applications which shall have been received from intending purchasers, in order to negotiations for effecting sales being proceeded with.
 JOHN TIPLADY, Solicitor, Durham.
 June 18, 1862.

EXMOUTH MINE, CHRISTOW, DEVON.—TO BE SOLD,
 BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the following ENGINES:—ONE 70 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, by Hocking and Loom, equal beam, 12 ft. stroke, with TWO 100 in. cylinders, furnished new to the company. ONE 22 in. cylinder HORIZONTAL ROTARY ENGINE, with 8 ton BOILER. ONE 22 in. cylinder CRUSHING ENGINE AND CRUSHER, with shafting complete, and 10 ton BOILER.—For particulars of price, &c., apply to Capt. J. F. NICHOLLS, on the mine; or to Mr. C. WESCOMB, 24, Southey, Exeter.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, STENCOOSE AND MAWLA UNITED MINES, in the parish of ST. AGNES, CORNWALL. Communications to be addressed to the Committee, Chacewater, Cornwall, of whom all particulars may be had.—Chacewater, May 27, 1862.

SOUTH WALES COAL.—TO BE LET, the COAL and IRONSTONE UNDER THE LANDS OF Lieut.-Col. Cowell Stepany, situated in the Gwendraeth Valley. The Gwendraeth Canal passes through the property, and communicates with the sea and South Wales Railway. It is probable that a line of railway will be made through this property.—For particulars, apply to Messrs. FIELD and ROSCOE, 36, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; or to Mr. WILLIAM ROSSER, Mining Engineer, Llanelli.

VALUABLE IRON ORE ROYALTY, near WHITEHAVEN.
 TO BE LET, by proposal, for a term of 21 years, with immediate possession, the very VALUABLE, EXTENSIVE, and well proved IRON ORE ROYALTY, within and under the ancient enclosed lands of the BIRKS and CROSSLAON ESTATES, situated in the township of FRIZINGTON, in the parish of ARLECDON, in the county of CUMBERLAND, comprising an area of upwards of 900 acres, in a ring fence, distant about five miles from Whitehaven, having the Whitehaven, Cleator, and Egremont Railway for its southern boundary, and adjoining the valuable iron ore mines of the Parkside Mining Company on the south and east, and those of Messrs. S. W. Smith and Co., at Crossgill and High House, on or towards the east.
 Mr. THOMAS LEATHES, the resident farmer, will show the royalty, and lithographed plans may be had, and the terms and conditions of letting may be seen on application to Mr. POSTLETHWAITE, solicitor, Whitehaven, who will receive proposals up to the 21st of July, 1862, shortly after which day the tender will be declared.

TO ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, IRONFOUNDERS, AND OTHERS.—TO BE LET OR SOLD, an EXTENSIVE and OLD ESTABLISHED ENGINEERING WORKS (in consequence of the present owner retiring from business), recently rebuilt on a much larger scale, and fitted up on the most modern and improved principle, and now in full operation of work. Any parties wishing to extend in the locomotive branch, the above works are well adapted for same, and are situated in a large and populous manufacturing town. This is an opportunity which seldom occurs.—Any other information on application to JAMES WOOD, engineer, &c., 9, St. Mary's-gate, Manchester.

ON SALE, ONE PAIR OF 50 HORSE MARINE CONDENSING ENGINES, on Bolton and Watt's principle, with FOUR CORNISH BOILERS, fittings, steam and water pipes, all in excellent working condition.—Apply to JAMES WOOD, engineer, &c., 9, St. Mary's-gate, Manchester.

ON SALE, ONE 25 HORSE MARINE CONDENSING ENGINE, on Bolton and Watt's principle, made by Peels, of this town. ONE CORNISH BOILER, with fittings, all steam and water pipes, made by Messrs. W. Fairbairn and Sons, of this town.—Can be seen at work on application to JAMES WOOD, engineer, &c., 9, St. Mary's-gate, Manchester.

ON SALE, NEW HORIZONTAL HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES, one 5, 6, 7, 9, 12, 15, 17, 20, and 22 horse power, fitted with wrought-iron connecting rods, wrought-iron cross heads, and wrought-iron fly-wheel shaft, for mining purposes, fitted with wrought-iron link reversing motion. Engines from 5 in. bore cylinder to 30 in. can be had from one week to four weeks from date of order. Also, a large quantity of first-class second-hand boilers ready for immediate delivery. Engineers' tools, new and second-hand, always in stock and progress.—Apply to JAMES WOOD, engineer, &c., 9, St. Mary's-gate, Manchester.

THE VARNIA RAILWAY COMPANY,
 To be constituted by statute under the law of Turkey, with limited liability. Capital £2,000,000, on which the Turkish Government guarantees 6 per cent. interest per annum. Concession, 99 years.
 The above capital to be divided into—
 £400,000 Debentures, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum.
 £800,000 in 40,000 B shares of £20 each.
 £800,000 in 40,000 A shares of £20 each.
 £2,000,000
 The guaranteed interest will be applicable—
 1.—To the payment of interest on the debentures.
 2.—To the payment of interest on B and A shares.
 The B shares will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, in addition to which the A shareholders forego 3 per cent. of the interest on their shares in favour of the B shareholders, giving thereby to them a dividend of at least 9 per cent. per annum. The A shares will also bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, 3 per cent. of which they forego in favour of the B shares.
 The profits over and above 6 per cent. on the entire share capital will be equally divisible among the B and A shares.
 The whole of the Debentures and A shares have been subscribed for, including the proportion (one-fifth) reserved for Turkey, leaving the B shares alone to be issued.
 Interest will commence from the date of allotment, and be payable in January and July in each year. Issue of 9 per cent. B shares only.
 Deposit, £1 per share on application, and £1 10s. on allotment.
 The first call of £2 10s. will not be made before 1st September, 1862, upon payment of which share certificates to bearer will be issued.
 Subsequent calls of £2 10s. each, at intervals of not less than three months.
 DIRECTORS.
 H. WOLLASTON BLAKE, Esq. HENRY MCCHERY, Esq.
 HUGH C. E. CHILDERS, Esq., M.P. A. P. PETROCCHINO, Esq.
 WILLIAM GLADSTONE, Esq. MAURICE J. PONSIO, Esq.
 CHARLES KESLON, Esq.
 CONSULTING ENGINEER—G. P. RIDDER, Esq.
 ENGINEER—Wm. McCandlish, Esq.
 CONTRACTORS—Messrs. Peto and Betts.
 SOLICITORS—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
 BANKERS—Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co.
 AUDITORS—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs, and Co.
 STOCKBROKERS—Messrs. Knight, Coleman, and Co.; Messrs. Lowndes, Surgeny, and Woolley.
 SECRETARY—J. F. WALSH, Esq.
 TEMPORARY OFFICES,—15, ANGEL COURT, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.
 This railway will connect Rouschouk, on the banks of the Danube, with Varna, the principal port in the Black Sea, and will traverse, for the entire distance of above 116 English miles, most populous districts in the province of Bulgaria. This province remits yearly to the Turkish Government a net revenue of about one million sterling, and provides Constantinople with cattle, timber, grain, and other produce.
 It will form the shortest and most convenient route to and from the East. It will also provide the cheapest and most direct means of communication between the Principality of Wallachia and the counties of the Upper Danube and the port of Varna. The journey from London to Constantinople will be accomplished in 4½ days.
 Prospectuses, maps, and forms of application for shares, can be obtained of the secretary, at No. 15, Angel-court, E.C.; of Messrs. KNIGHT, COLEMAN, and Co., or of Messrs. LOWNDES, SURGENY, and WOOLLEY, both of No. 1, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C. No application will be considered unless the deposit of £1 per share shall have been previously paid to the bankers of the company. If no allotment be made the deposit will be returned without deduction.

OLD WHEEL NEPTUNE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED),
 MARAZON, CORNWALL.
 Capital £15,000, in 6000 shares of £2 10s. each.
 5s. per share to be paid on application, £1 on allotment, and the remainder as required.
 DIRECTORS.
 The Direction will consist of shareholders holding £250 stock (100 shares) in the capital of the company.
 BANKERS—The National Bank, Old Broad-street, London.
 Messrs. Vivian, Grylls, Kendall, and Co., Helston, Cornwall.
 SECRETARY—Mr. Oliver Wansley.
 OFFICES,—1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.
 This mine, when worked, was one of the most successful in Cornwall. It commenced in 1808, and continued until 1822. With a capital of only £390 (£25 per share), the net profits were £12,000 or £1750 per share, and absolutely made £390 profit, or £15 per share, the last two months' working.
 The value of copper ore was 30 per cent. lower than at present, and materials, particularly iron, wood, and coal, were exceedingly high. Steam for drawing was not then employed, only horse-power, which at present would be considered ruinous except in the shallowest mines. It is stated on reliable information that immense quantities of then comparatively poor ores were laid open; these will be at once available for the present company when the mine is drained.
 The dues reserved are 1-18th, instead of 1-9th, as formerly.
 It was entirely owing to dissensions with the lords of the minerals that the stoppage since 1822 is due. The present company has succeeded in securing a lease for 21 years, for which they pay £1500 and 2000 shares, not only of the old sett of Wheel Neptune, but also the ground to the north, called Wheel Arthur, where parallel lodes of promise have been laid open, which can easily be worked by cross-cuts from the old mine.
 The mine is comparatively shallow, being in part only 103 fms. deep. The water is light, and the engine proposed to be erected (a 70-in. cylinder) will enable the mine to be sunk to 300 fms., and the side lodes worked. A 25-in. cylinder engine will also be erected for drawing and crushing.
 The details as to the present position of the mine are fully shown in the maps, statements, and reports. It will be seen that the courses of ore in Neptune have afforded in places, at the low price of copper, £400 per fm. The reports also show that there is a considerable quantity of ore ground laid open, which, with improved appliances, will come away at a good profit.
 The sett is about a mile in length, and situate two miles from the port of St. Michael's Mount. The district is one of the most productive in Cornwall. The mines immediately surrounding Wheel Neptune have afforded returns of nearly £4,000,000.
 The reports, old account books, plans, &c., may be seen at the company's office, where full prospectuses can be had, and application for shares made.

TO SPELTER MANUFACTURERS.—The Directors of the GENERAL MINING COMPANY FOR IRELAND (LIMITED) APPRISE all ZINC SMELTERS that they are now in a POSITION to FURNISH in quantity REGULAR SUPPLIES OF CALAMINE, containing a high percentage of metal. The great deposit of calamine on the property of the company is the only one of magnitude known in the United Kingdom, but it is precisely similar in character to those in Belgium and Prussia. The ore is carefully dressed by the most approved machinery, and will be sold either raw or calcined, at the option of the purchaser. The quality of the spelter made from this ore is of the first-class, and is very superior to that manufactured from blende. By order, EDWARD MORAN, Sec.

Office, 29, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

THE TORBANEHILL MINERAL.—Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie, of Torbanehill, are desirous of procuring agents for the distillation of their Torbanehill mineral, and the preparation of the products thereof, as paraffine oil, solid paraffine, &c. Their agents will be guaranteed against all consequences flowing from the operation of the alleged patent right of Mr. James Young, of the Bathgate Chemical Works, the fact being, that while Mr. Young's pretended patent is applicable to coals only, the Torbanehill Mineral, which is not coal of any kind, is nowise affected thereby. No doubt, Mr. James Young pronounces this mineral to be coal, and to fall under his patent, in spite of the circumstance that no judicial decision has ever been pronounced in this country as to the nature of the celebrated mineral in question; while all the judicial, as well as the scientific and fiscal decisions, many in number as they have been, which have been pronounced on the Continent have declared this Torbanehill Mineral not to be coal, nor liable to pay duty as coal, or to be claimed as coal in competition with a company dealing in materials other than coal. It is significant that no acknowledged coal is anywhere throughout the wide world distilled for paraffine oil, &c., to be sold and used commercially; and it is very significant, that Mr. James Young has no patent right, or right at all, to pronounce judicially, or authoritatively, that this peculiar mineral, generally known by the name of the Torbanehill Mineral, is coal, and therefore falls under his patent, and therefore passes, in its valuable or oil-producing qualities, away from the proprietors over to him, the said James Young. His claim is most gratuitous, wanton, and injurious; it might be said, most impertinent also.

The Torbanehill mineral, as to be supplied by Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie, will be equal to the very best obtained in Torbanehill, while it is well known that the Torbanehill mineral, as got in the lands of Torbanehill themselves, is decidedly superior to the mineral obtained from the continuation, or quasi-continuation, of the same stratum into the adjoining properties of Boghead, Gowerstone, Polkemmet, &c., the Torbanehill mineral, as in Torbanehill, being much thicker in the seam, and richer as a producer of gaseous and oily materials than the same mineral as it exists in any of the surrounding properties.

The advertisers will leave it to others to proclaim, and to prove, that the oils obtained from this famous Torbanehill mineral (which is the only material used by Mr. Young in his Paraffine Oil Works) are superior, in their own way, to all other oils, whether got from the common bituminous shales or schists of this country or the Continent, or from the oil springs or wells of the (dis)United States, or of Canada. The truth concerning the dangerousness of some "Yankee notions" about the American paraffine oils is beginning to be extensively known.

The mineral in question will be supplied by the advertisers at a price which will cause it to be most remunerative to the agents engaged in the manufacture of the products. As already indicated, Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie will be prepared to indemnify their agents against the consequences of any attempts at interference by the patentee.

The advertisers will be ready to treat with parties in any part of Great Britain; and all communications may be forwarded to Torbanehill House, addressed to Mr. James Robertson, mineral manager. Torbanehill, June, 1882.

CUBA MINERAL TURPENTINE (No. 1)—TO VARNISH MAKERS, INDIA RUBBER MANUFACTURERS, &c.—The ASPHALTUM COMPANY (LIMITED) MANUFACTURE A SPIRIT WHICH IS AN EXCELLENT SOLVENT FOR VARIOUS MATERIALS EMPLOYED IN VARNISH MAKING, INDIA RUBBER, &c. Uniform quality guaranteed.—Apply at the offices of the company, 34, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.

CUBA MINERAL TURPENTINE (No. 2)—TO PAINTERS, OIL AND COLOURMEN, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.—The ASPHALTUM COMPANY (LIMITED) MANUFACTURE A SPIRIT FOR PAINTING PURPOSES, WHICH IS A COMPLETE SUBSTITUTE FOR TURPENTINE SPIRIT, AND ONE-THIRD CHEAPER. Mixes thoroughly with oils, turpentine, &c., and is of a state perfectly.—Apply at the offices of the company, 34, Gt. Winchester-street, London, E.C.

BELL BROTHERS beg to intimate that, having become SOLE LICENSEES in the United Kingdom of PROF. DEVILLE'S METHOD OF PRODUCING PURE ALUMINIUM, they are now in a POSITION to SUPPLY, from their works here, both this metal and the compound with copper, known under the name of ALUMINIUM BRONZE.—Newcastle-on-Tyne, September, 1880.

EDWARDS'S PATENT MINERAL ORE AND COAL WASHING MACHINE.—This is by far the MOST ECONOMICAL, both in cost and in working, as well as the MOST DURABLE AND EFFICIENT MACHINE made. Complete machine, capable of washing from 25 to 50 tons per diem (according to quality), &c.—Full particulars, testimonials, &c., may be obtained from E. EDWARDS, Esq., C.E., Beaufort-buildings, Strand, London.

A Model may be seen at Mr. Edwards's office, Beaufort-buildings.

CREASE'S PATENT EXCAVATING MACHINERY, for SUPERSEDING the SLOW and EXPENSIVE USE of MANUAL LABOUR IN SINKING SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELLING, &c., is guaranteed to drive through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 ft. per diem, and to sink shafts at the rate of 2 ft. in three days.

Mr. CREASE will undertake contracts for sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., at an enormous reduction of time and great saving in cost.

Applications to be addressed to Mr. GEORGE T. CURTIS (sole agent), 17, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

By providing the power of calculating the time and cost to explore a certain depth and extent of ground, speculation in mining will be assimilated to commercial pursuits, with this unsatisfactory advantage—when the ground has been once carefully and judiciously selected, and operations properly and systematically carried out for its development, there would be far less chance of unsatisfactory results than are met with by merchants and manufacturers in the usual routine of their business. As this important invention must beneficially interest the landowners, mine proprietors, merchants, and miners, we opine it will meet with immediate adoption.—Mining Journal.

IMPROVED APPLICATION OF WATER POWER.

THE TURBINE—MAC ADAM BROTHERS AND CO., ENGINEERS, SOHO FOUNDRY, BELFAST, have been engaged for 12 years, with complete success, in MANUFACTURING their IMPROVED TURBINES, and can recommend them with confidence. This machine is applicable to all practicable heights of fall and quantities of water, giving a much higher percentage of power than any other description of water-wheel. On low falls it has the additional advantage of not being affected by floods or back-water; and it is particularly well adapted for any falls where the quantity of water is variable.

Further particulars on application; also references to turbines now at work on a great variety of falls. One may be seen at Mr. GEORGE PARKER'S, Sutton Mills, Macclesfield; and others at the following places:—The Eggleston Mines, Barnard Castle; the Laxey Mines, Isle of Man; and the Paper Mills of Messrs. MATTHEWS and MARTIN, Bradninch, near Exeter, and of Mr. JOHN ALLEN, Ivy Bridge.

HALL AND WELLS, PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLES, &c.—TELEGRAPH CONDUCTORS INSULATED WITH INDIA RUBBER at 25 per mile and upwards, PARTICULARLY ADAPTED FOR MINING PURPOSES. Further particulars as to price of cables, &c., can be had on application at 60, Aldermanbury, City, E.C.; and Steam Mills, Mansfield-street, Borough-road, Southwark, S.E. Copper wire covered with silk, cotton, or any other material, to order.

CHARLES DAVEY AND CO., SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS, ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.

ALBERT AND MEDICAL LIFE ASSURANCE, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, Pall Mall, LONDON, S.W.

The business of the Medical, Invalid, and General Life Assurance Society having been amalgamated with the Albert Life Assurance Company, the united business will henceforth be carried on under the above title.

Accumulated fund exceeds £500,000
Subscribed capital 447,180
Paid-up capital 137,000
Annual income from life premiums, upwards of £220,000

The new business is now progressing at the rate of more than £25,000 per annum. From Prof. Dr. Morgan's report upon the last valuation of liabilities (end of 1880), and the statements of accounts, it appeared at that time that the surplus in favour of the Albert business alone, after providing for every liability, was £192,925 2s. 11d.

HENRY WILLIAM SMITH, Actuary.
C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Sec.

THE MINING REVIEW, AND JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, TRADE AND MANUFACTURE, SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.
Wednesday, March 26, 1882. Subscription, £1 1s. annually. Price 6d. stamped.

RAILWAYS AND MINES.
Capitalists who seek safe and profitable investments, free from risk, should act only upon the soundest information. The market prices for the day are for the most part governed by the immediate supply and demand, and the operations of speculators, without reference to the bona fide merits of the property. Railways depend upon the traffic, expenditure, and capital accounts, the probabilities of alliance or competition with neighbouring companies, the creation of new shares, the state of the money market as affecting the renewal of debentures, and other considerations founded on data to which those only can have access who give special attention to the subject. Mines afford a wider range for profit than any other public securities. The best are free from debt, have large reserves, and pay dividends bi-monthly varying from £15 to £25 per cent. per annum. Instances frequently occur of young mines rising in value 400 or 500 per cent. But this class of security, more than any other, should be purchased only upon the most reliable information. The undersigned devote special attention to railways and mines, afford every information to capitalists, and effect purchases and sales upon the best possible terms. Thirty years' experience in mining pursuits justifies us in offering our advice to the uninitiated in selecting mines for investment; we will, therefore, forward, upon receipt of Post-office order for 5s., the names of six dividend and six progressive companies that will, in our opinion, well repay capitalists for money employed.

Messrs. TREDNICK AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, AND DEALERS IN BRITISH MINING SHARES, 78, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

TO CAPITALISTS.—Messrs. LEICESTER AND CO., INSPECTORS AND VALUERS OF MINES, &c., MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, OFFER THEIR SERVICES TO SELECT AND INVEST CAPITAL IN MINING ENTERPRISES, for which they charge 2½ per cent. and they also COLLECT AND TRANSFER THE DIVIDENDS, charging £5 per cent. on their amount. Messrs. LEICESTER AND CO. earnestly call the attention of capitalists to the many opportunities they possess of investing, to pay from £50 to £150 per cent. per annum. Sums under £50 will be charged extra. All remittances must be made through our agent, Mr. RICHARD MIDDLTON, Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London; or direct through our bankers the Union Bank of Australia.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause DINGLE v. BRUNTON AND ANOTHER, dated the 19th day of May last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 9th day of July next, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely,
249 (2048th) SHARES of the defendant, John Dickinson Brunton; and
31 (2048th) SHARES of the defendant, Walter Trevellick,
Respectively of and in the said MINE. HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK,
Plaintiff's Solicitors, Truro.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, June 25, 1882.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

DINGLE v. YOUNG AND OTHERS.
SAME v. BRUNTON.
IN RE WEST TOLVADEN MINE.
TO BE SOLD, pursuant to two several Orders made in the above-mentioned Causes, and dated respectively the 14th day of September, and the 17th day of May last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 9th day of July next, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely,
10 (5120th) SHARES of the defendant, Joseph Gregory,
10 (5120th) SHARES of the defendant, Thomas Lewis,
220 (5120th) SHARES of the defendant, John Macquie,
600 (5120th) SHARES, standing in the cost-book in the name of the defendant, George C. James; and
163 (5120th) SHARES of the defendant, John Dickinson Brunton,
Respectively of and in the said MINE. HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK,
Plaintiff's Solicitors, Truro.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, June 25, 1882.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Devon.

PURSUANT to an Order, or Decree, made in the Cause of
ARNOLD v. COCK,
The CREDITORS in respect of the EAST BERTHA MINE, in the parish of Buckland Monachorum, within the said Stannaries, are, on or before the 8th day of July next, to COME IN AND PROVE THEIR DEBTS before the Registrar of the said Court, at his office, in Truro, or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefit of the said Decree.
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, June 24, 1882.

In Chancery.

THE SANKEY BROOK COLLIERY, ST. HELEN'S, LANCASHIRE, AND
NEWBRIDGE SALTWORKS, NORTHWICH, CHESHIRE.
WORTHINGTON v. STRATTON.
STRATTON v. WORTHINGTON.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, pursuant to an Order made in the above Cause, and dated the 19th day of December, 1881, with the approval of the Judge to whose Court the said Causes are attached, on Wednesday, the 9th day of July, 1882, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Raven Hotel, St. Helen's, Lancashire, in three lots, by Mr. THOMAS FISHER (the person appointed to sell the same), the well-known VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE LEASEHOLD AND FREEHOLD COAL MINES, COLLIERIES, AND SALTWORKS.

Lot 1 consists of the several MINES, COLLIERIES, TRAMWAY, LANDS, BUILDINGS, AND APPURTENANCES, situated in the township of Parr, near St. Helen's, Lancashire, comprising the HIGHER DELF, the MAIN DELF, the ST. SEBASTIAN MINE, otherwise the BASTIONS, the SIR ROGER MINE, otherwise the SIR ROGER DE COVERLEY, the SIR JOHN MINE, otherwise the SIR JOHN, the RUSHEY FARM MINE, and the LITTLE DELF, lying under certain lands, which will be above upon the plan, and known as the SANKEY BROOK COLLIERY, chiefly held under various leases and agreements, together with the several pits and shafts already constructed and in course of construction, for the purposes of such mines and colliery, and the ENGINES, MACHINERY, PUMPS, IMPLEMENTS, STOCK, PLANT, UTENSILS, FIXTURES, AND EFFECTS of every description (both above and below ground) used in connection with the same, an inventory whereof in their present state will be produced at the time of sale.

The St. Helen's Railway, to which a branch from the works is made, intersects the surface of the mines, and they have railway and water communication to all parts of England.

Lot 2 comprises certain VALUABLE FREEHOLD LANDS, DWELLING HOUSES, OUTBUILDINGS, COTTAGES, PREMISES, AND APPURTENANCES, the DELVES, situated in the township of Parr aforesaid, and containing 13 A. 1 R. 23½ P. of land, statute measure, or thereabouts.

Lot 3 consists of about 8 acres of land, situate in Moulton, near Northwich, in the county of Cheshire, with the MINES OF ROCK SALT AND SPRINGS OF BRINE thereunder, called the NEWBRIDGE SALTWORKS, held for a term of which about nine years are unexpired, together with all the SALT PANS, STOVES, BRINE PITS and RESERVOIR, ENGINE, PUMPS, PUMPING GEAR, STOCK, PLANT, MATERIALS, UTENSILS, AND THINGS used in connection therewith, an inventory whereof will be produced at the time of sale.

Both collieries and saltworks have extensive trades and valuable old connections attached to them.

The properties may be inspected, and particulars and conditions of sale, with other information, may be obtained gratis, in London, from FREDERICK JOHN REED, Esq., solicitor, 3, Gresham-street, E.C.; Messrs. J. and C. COLE, 36, Essex-street, Strand; Messrs. WILLIAMSON, HILL, and WILLIAMSON, 10, Great James-street, Bedford-row; and Messrs. LAW, HUSSEY, and HULBERT, 10, New-square, Lincoln's Inn; or WILLIAM WOOD BLAKE, Esq., solicitor, Northwich; Messrs. FROCTOR and SONS, solicitors, Macclesfield; of the auctioneer, Tib-Coe, Manchester; and of Messrs. SALT, WORTHINGTON, SHIPMAN, and SEDDON, solicitors, 29, Booth-street, Manchester.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.
TURNHURST HALL ESTATE, COLLIERY AND IRONSTONE WORKS.

MR. SAMUEL ROWLEY (of Longport, Burslem) WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Thursday, the 24th of July, 1882, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, for Four o'clock prompt, at the Sneyd Arms Hotel, Tunstall, Staffordshire Potteries, all that VALUABLE FREEHOLD MINERAL ESTATE, with the MANSION HOUSE AND OUT OFFICES, called TURNHURST HALL ESTATE, consisting of about 110 A. 3 R. 2 P. of land, with an excellent LEADWORK, PASTURE, AND ARABLE LAND, with all requisite OUTBUILDINGS. Also, the VALUABLE MINES OF COAL, IRONSTONE, CLAY, MARL, AND SAND in and under the same.

This estate is situated in a populous and improving neighbourhood, close to the Staffordshire Potteries, being within one mile of Tunstall, half a mile of Golden Hill, three of Burslem, seven of Congleton, and three quarters of a mile from the Biddulph branch of the North Staffordshire Railway.

The mansion house is well and substantially built, having all requisite and suitable outbuildings and offices, fish pond, gardens, walled round and well stocked with fruit trees, conservatory and summer house, making the whole a very desirable family residence.

THE FARM HOUSE AND BUILDINGS are well adapted, and the lands (which lie in a ring fence) are in a high state of cultivation, and occupied by a respectable tenant.

The valuable MINES OF COAL AND IRONSTONE run throughout the estate, and but a small portion of them have been as yet worked. The following particulars will show the estimated number of mines that are in the estate, their estimated thickness and depth from the surface, and the probable quantities worked and remaining to be worked:—

No.	Names of Mines.	Thickness.	Depth.	Supposed quantity.	Unworked.
		ft. in.	yards.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
1	The Winghay Coal	5	6	13	0 0
2	The Rusty Mine Ironstone	1	8	13	0 0
3	The Brown Mine Ironstone	1	8	13	0 0
4	The Burnwood Ironstone	2	0	12	0 0
5	The Burnwood Coal	5	0	2	—
6	The Twist Coal	3	0	8	—
7	The Birchwood Coal	5	0	150	—
8	The Mossfield Coal	4	0	25	—
9	The Ragman Coal	4	0	90	—
10	The Whitfield Coal	4	0	30	—
11	The Stony Eight Foot	4	0	40	—
12	[or Bell Ringers Coal]	7	0	40	—
13	The Bowling Alley Coal	4	0	40	—
14	The Holly Lane Coal	5	0	25	—
15	The Sparrow Butts Coal	5	0	40	—

THE WINGHAY COAL is a good sound coal, chiefly used by potters, and from its thickness is considered a valuable mine.

THE RUSTY MINE IRONSTONE is a first-class ironstone, and by some parties is considered equal, if not preferable, to the Chaikie Mine.

THE BROWN MINE IRONSTONE has been proved to be a profitable yielding mine when calcined.

THE ROWHURST COAL is a good hard coal, and used extensively as a furnace coal, and by potters.

THE BURNWOOD IRONSTONE is also a first-class mine, and produces a large proportion of puddling mine when calcined.

THE BURNWOOD COAL is of good quality, about 3 ft. of the top being available for house coal and furnaces, and the residue for potters.

THE TWIST COAL is a good coal of extra hardness, suitable for furnaces.

THE BIRCHWOOD COAL is excellent house fire coal, well known in the district.

THE MOSSFIELD COAL is generally considered a better coal than the Birchwood.

THE RAGMAN COAL is a serviceable coal for general purposes.

THE WHITFIELD COAL is used for manufactures, and for house coal.

THE STONY EIGHT FOOT or BELL RINGERS' coal is an excellent furnace coal, and considered the best coaling coal in the district.

THE BOWLING ALLEY COAL and the HOLLY LANE COAL are good sound coals.

THE HOLLY LANE is the best house coal, and the SPARROW BUTTS COAL the best furnace coal in the district.

It will be seen that a portion of the four first-named mines are being worked. The sinking to the Burnwood Coal and Ironstone Mines, Nos. 5 and 6, has been carried to the depth of about 110 yards.

Good MACHINERY, BUILDINGS, AND PLANT belong to the colliery.

There is a range of clay close to the surface, suitable for bricks, and large beds of marl suitable for potters and for fire-bricks, and also beds of sand.

A branch railway to the Biddulph line might be made at a very small outlay.

This estate is the key to many of the mining properties in the district, and would enable them to be more advantageously worked, as large quantities of calcined ironstone are now sent to South Staffordshire, and, when manufactured into iron, returned through this district; the erection of blast-furnaces and forges would save this expense of transit, and enable the proprietor to carry on a most extensive and profitable trade.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Messrs. COPECK and OLDHAM, solicitors, Stockport, or to Messrs. COPECK and OLDHAM, solicitors, Tunstall; or to Mr. JOHN ECKERTON WARD, solicitor, Congleton; or to Mr. GEORGE FREDERICK BOWMAN, Burslem, Tunstall.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SHARES in the LIZARD SUPERIOR FANTY (LIMITED), and THIRTY SHARES in the LAW REVEREND TERREST SOCIETY.

MR. MARSH has received instructions to include in his MONTHLY PERIODICAL SALE OF REVERSIONS, POLICIES, AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY £10 SHARES, fully paid-up, in the LIZARD SUPERIOR FANTY COMPANY (LIMITED), Cornwall. The mine is in full working order, and splendid specimens are now being exhibited at the International Exhibition, Kensington Museum, &c.

Also, FIFTY £25 SHARES, fully paid up, in the LAW REVEREND TERREST SOCIETY, Chancery-lane; and FIFTY SHARES, £10 per share, in 9, Chandos-street, Cavendish-square; and at Mr. MARSH'S office, Chancery-lane House.

MR. G. A. MIDDLEMISS WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday, the 3d day of July, 1882, at the Turk's Head Hotel, Newcastle-on-Tyne, at One o'clock in the afternoon, the REVERSION, situate in the parish of CORNSIDE, near NORTH TYNE, in the NORTHUMBRIA, containing 182½ acres, or thereabouts, with 1800 ACRES OF PLANT, consisting of BLAST FURNACES, ENGINE HOUSES, PUMPS, ROASTING AND CALCINING KILNS, COKE OVENS, AND OTHER BUILDINGS, together with THREE MANAGERS AND FOREMEN'S HOUSES, AND ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN WORKMEN'S COTTAGES (subject to the right of the landlord to subdivide the cottages into smaller ones), and a portion of the (subdivided) thimberland to the mines and minerals under a portion of the estate. The land at Ridsdale has been proved to be of the very best quality.

The following are extracts from reports, the results of experiments made by a known scientific gentleman in the North of England, under the direction of Mr. Robert Stephenson, Esq., previous to the commencement of the High Level Railway, Newcastle. The mean breaking weight of 1 inch bar 3 feet long, weight applied centre, was as follows:—

SCOTCH	IRON	STAFFORDSHIRE	IRON
Coltness, No. 3	775	Crawshaw, Welsh, No. 1	727
Langloan, No. 3	739	Blaenavon, No. 1	706
Omo, No. 3	706	Colebrookdale, No. 1	696
Omo, No. 1	805	Colebrookdale, No. 2	696
Ridsdale, No. 3	1014		
Ridsdale, No. 1	794		
Ridsdale, No. 2	719		
Towlaw, No. 1	708		
Yatalyfritha	998		

Thus it will appear that the Ridsdale iron was found to be superior to any other iron experimented upon, embracing fourteen of the best makes, not only as regards weight it would carry before breaking, but in the bend or deflection it would give before giving way. It was also found to be the best in mixture with other iron, the compound by imparting a degree of malleability, indicated by its power of being rolled.

In general appearance was such as to justify the recommendation of its use in the castings required for the before-mentioned bridge.

The completion of the Border Counties Railway, and the junction with it of the back Valley Railway, which will pass round the estate, and then any property enabled fully and freely to develop the vast resources of this estate.

Particulars, with lithographic plans, may be obtained at the Turk's Head Hotel, Newcastle-on-Tyne; of ROBERT MATTENSON, on the premises at Ridsdale; of MIDDLEMISS, auctioneer and estate agent, John-street, Sunderland; or of Messrs. YOUNG, solicitors, 21, Lambton-street, Sunderland.

THE GWYDIR, OTHERWISE THE BILCH SLATE QUARRIES AND NEAR LLANRWST, NORTH WALES.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Thursday, the 5th day of July, at Two o'clock, at the Auction Room, in One Lot (unless an acceptable offer be previously made by private sale), the REVERSION, situate in the parish of CORNSIDE, near NORTH TYNE, in the NORTHUMBRIA, containing 182½ acres, or thereabouts, with 1800 ACRES OF PLANT, consisting of BLAST FURNACES, ENGINE HOUSES, PUMPS, ROASTING AND CALCINING KILNS, COKE OVENS, AND OTHER BUILDINGS, together with THREE MANAGERS AND FOREMEN'S HOUSES, AND ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN WORKMEN'S COTTAGES (subject to the right of the landlord to subdivide the cottages into smaller ones), and a portion of the (subdivided) thimberland to the mines and minerals under a portion of the estate. The land at Ridsdale has been proved to be of the very best quality.

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the Castle and Erskine Arms Hotels, Conway; the Eagles and the
 rwat; at the Queen's Hotel, Chester; at the *Midland Counties Herald* office,
 ham; of SAMUEL FISHER, Esq., solicitor, Merchant Taylors' Hall, Thread-
 London, E.C.; of GEORGE HADLEY, Esq., 8, Old Jewry Chambers; and of
 FULLER and HORSLEY, Billiter-street, London, E.C.

BUCKFASTLEIGH, DEVON.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at 8 o'clock
 PROPERTY in the immediate neighbourhood of the Emms, Brock, and
 the River Tavy, about 14 acres, and containing a large house, with

REDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.
ROLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have generally a GOOD STOCK OF SECOND-HAND MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE. They also construct STEAM ENGINES of every description on the newest principle. Wrought-iron work made at the shortest notice. Machinery sent to all parts of the world. Steam boilers and chains warranted of the best description.

LEVER, WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER.
 INVENTOR AND SOLE MANUFACTURER OF THE PATENT SYSTEM FOR VENTILATING SHAFTS AND EXPLORING DRIFTS. IMPROVED BRATTICE AND DOOR-CLOTH IN ANY WIDTH, FOR AIR COURSES IN MINES.

TO COAL OWNERS AND COKE BURNERS.
ACKWORTH'S PATENT COAL WASHER,
 OR FURFURER.—This MACHINE WILL EXTRACT THE SHALE AND ALL IMPURITIES FROM SMALL COAL AT A COST OF TWOPENCE PER TON. For particulars and references, apply to the makers, A. and T. FAY, Temple-gate Works, Leeds, or to Mr. Jos. RIDEN, Hasinghall-street, Leeds.

ASTON'S PATENT BOILER FLUID,
 FOR REMOVING AND PREVENTING INCORUSTATION IN STEAM BOILERS, LAND AND MARINE.
 F. S. EASTON AND G. SPRINGFIELD,
 Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
 37, 39, and 39, WAPPING WALL, LONDON, E.,
 and of their Agents in the principal towns of Great Britain and the Colonies.

SAFETY FUSE.—THE GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE
 MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF THE ORIGINAL PATENT FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and FRYOR who beg to Inform Merchants, Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT FUSE has now a third award made to it, which, being patent right, is not liable to be imitated, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate. BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and FRYOR, Tuckermill, Cornwall.

ASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP.
 APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY SUITABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, MARINE, &c.

ASTIER begs to call the attention of proprietors of mines, engineers, architects, and the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever constructed. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and is so arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space than any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shaft, and is so constructed that it can be raised economically from wells of any depth; it can be driven by steam-engine or any other motive power, by quick or slow motion. The statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine, as demonstrated by use.—

1.—Lifts water from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power.
 2.—The expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the usual pumps employed for the same purpose.
 3.—Lifts water from any depth with the same facility and economy.
 4.—Lifts water with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus, sand, mud, stones, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.
 5.—Is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.
 6.—Has been seen daily at work, at Walsall Colliery, South Sydneyham, near Liverpool; and a shipping pump at Woodside Graving Dock Company, near Liverpool.

ASTIER, sole manufacturer, will CONTRACT TO ERECT HIS PATENT PUMP FOR ANY DEPTH, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will LICENSE TO manufacturers, mining proprietors and others, for the USE OF THE PATENT.
 OFFICES, 47, WARREN STREET, FITZROY SQUARE.
 On March 21, 1859. Hours from Ten till Four. J. U. ASTIER, C.E.

ASTON'S PATENT SAFETY CAGE AND HOIST.
 CHANGE OF LICENSE FEE.

THE LOW RATE OF LICENSE FEE, £1 per cage, will be CONTINUED TO THE CLOSE OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, where facilities will be afforded to parties interested to assure themselves of the value of the invention. A SAFETY CAGE will be there EXHIBITED IN ACTION, and may be used to whatever tests parties may desire. Also, a VARIETY OF MODELS, showing the ADAPTATION OF THE SAFETY PRINCIPLE TO CAGES OF VARIOUS CONSTRUCTIONS, and TO GUIDE RODS OF IRON as well as of WOOD.

Having thus had an opportunity of assuring themselves of the trustworthiness of the cage, and of providing themselves with all the licenses they may require, the parties propose, immediately on the close of the Exhibition, to license the cage to £2, £7, and £8 per cage, according to the weight it is calculated to lift. This will enable him to set on foot an active canvass for the introduction of his cage into every mining district of the kingdom, a measure plainly impossible at the present low rate of £1.

ASTIER has also the satisfaction of saying that he has now made arrangements with a well-known firm, Messrs. James Tod and Son, engineers, Edinburgh, which will be to furnish safety cages, calculated to carry from 12 to 16 cwt. of coal per cage, and other sizes in proportion. As the carriage of a cage by the ordinary means of England does not exceed 10s., the cage may be delivered in any quantity for a sum not exceeding 10 guineas, exclusive of the license fee, which is only 1s. Coal and ironmasters, therefore, would do well, at this time, to procure one, which, on being tried in their pits and found to answer, would be a model for making others. By sending the order through the patentee, they will be enabled to make their own premises, working rawings or other work, which will enable any ordinary workman to construct the safety cage.

Any further attempt of the Legislature to make the use of safety cages impracticable, would seem advisable to secure licenses at the present low rate for as many cages as possible.

Apply to the patentee, ROBERT ASTON, 3, Fettes-row, Edinburgh.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

WHITE STAR EX-ROYAL MAIL CLIPPERS,

SAILED FROM LIVERPOOL TO MELBOURNE, NEW ZEALAND, AND VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND, every month.

Passengers holding Victoria passage warrants will be forwarded to Melbourne by the "Adelphi".

Destination. Register. Burthen. To sail.

Adelphi 1212 2000 July 5.

Adelphi 1707 8000 July 20.

Adelphi 1700 3000 Aug. 20.

Adelphi 2000 3500 Sept. 20.

Adelphi 1447 2750 Oct. 20.

The packet ship, "King of Algeria," will be dispatched for Melbourne as above on the 20th July. This ship has made several fast passages, and is well adapted for all classes of passengers. In the saloons, bedding, linen, and other conveniences are supplied. The second cabin, intermediate, and steerage berths are fitted up for the trade. Passengers embark on the 19th July.

For particulars apply to the agents, H. T. WILSON and CHAMBERS, 21, Water-gate, and to GRIMLEY and CO., 55, Parliament-street, and 124, Bishopsgate, or to H. T. WILSON, COOK, and CO., 27, Leadenhall-street, London.

Wilson's Australian Hand Book sent post free for two stamps.

INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.

MURCHISON publishes a QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING, containing the POSITION and PROSPECTS OF THE MINES AT THE END OF THE YEAR, and ADVICE WILL BE GIVEN BY MR. MURCHISON, either personally or by his Agents, No. 117, WINDHOLM-STREET WITHIN, LONDON.

Of the above publication can be obtained.

OF THE PRESS ON MR. MURCHISON'S WORK ON BRITISH MINING.

Published in 1856.

This work is a very useful publication, and calculated to considerably improve the knowledge of the position and prospects of the mines in this country.

It is a work of great value, and one which every mining man should possess.

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BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT



MESSRS. ALLCHIN AND SON, PATENTEES and MANUFACTURERS OF AN IMPROVED STEAM SUPERHEATING APPARATUS, SUITABLE FOR PORTABLE, LOCOMOTIVE, STATIONARY, and MARINE BOILERS. Can be applied to old as well as new, EFFECTING A SAVING IN FUEL OF THIRTY-FIVE TO FORTY PER CENT. and a corresponding INCREASE in the POWER OF THE ENGINE, likewise A REDUCTION OF TWENTY-FIVE TO THIRTY PER CENT. in FEED WATER.

TO BE SOLD, a bargain, a 10 horse BEAM CONDENSING ENGINE and BOILER, in good working condition. Price, £50. The room is required, as a larger engine has been supplied.—For particulars, apply to ALLCHIN and Son, Globe Engine Works, Northampton.

TRADE MARK.
CROWN TUBE WORKS, WEDNESBURY,
 STAFFORDSHIRE.
 WAREHOUSE, 81, UPPER GROUND STREET, LONDON, S.
 JAMES RUSSELL AND SONS,
 The original patentees and first makers of wrought-iron tubes.
 CASING FOR BORING and WELL SINKING up to 12 in. diameter.
 Every description of wrought-iron tubes.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO.,
 MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
 BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS.
 IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

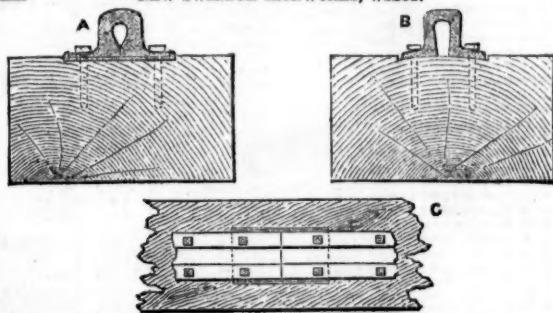
RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM HARRISON AND CAMM
 HAVE ON HAND RAILWAY, COAL, COKE, and MINERAL WAGONS ON SALE OR HIRE.
 AT THE ROTHERHAM WAGON WORKS, MASBRO'.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED) HAS
 RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
 Apply to the SECRETARY, 3, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, COAL AND IRONMASTERS, WAGON BUILDERS, &c.—THE BEST and CHEAPEST LOCOMOTIVE GREASE is MANUFACTURED BY BUCKNELL, CHESTERFIELD. Only one quality made. A trial is solicited. References given to some of the principal coal owners in the district. Sample casks from 2 cwt. upwards. Chesterfield, February 6, 1862.

NOTICE TO RAILWAY COMPANIES.—A RAILWAY SIGNAL OF A NOVEL DESCRIPTION (patented) is NOW IN OPERATION ON THE MANCHESTER AND ALTRINCHAM RAILWAY, which GIVES NOTICE OF THE APPROACH OF A TRAIN HALF A MILE OFF, and, if required, can announce it at any other given distance. It is novel and simple in its construction, not a single complicated movement in it, and when laid down will not require repairs for years. A model may be seen at the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, in the course of a week, and a gentleman will shortly call on the different railway companies centering in the metropolis to give any required explanations.

ELLIS'S PATENT BRIDGE RAIL,
 NEW SWINDON IRONWORKS, WILTS.



The advantages claimed by this rail over others are:—
 1.—Its having a flat or solid surface its whole breadth to bolt down to the timbers (see section A).
 2.—The impossibility of its collapsing, as is the case with all other bridge rails (see section B).
 3.—Its being perfectly rigid. The bolts, therefore, remain firm in the timber till the rail is quite worn out.
 4.—In effecting a saving in the timbers of from 50 to 100 per cent., as there is no liability of the timbers being torn and splintered by their shilling, as is shown in section B, where the heads of the bolts are frequently torn off.
 5.—Its shape admits of its being rolled at a less weight to the yard, without diminishing its strength or durability.
 This rail has been submitted to several of the principal engineers and practical men of the day, who have pronounced it the best that has been produced. It carries the palm for lightness, durability, and consequently cheapness.
 The patent rail at 62 lbs. per yard is sufficiently strong to carry the heaviest engine on the Great Western Railway.
 THOMAS ELLIS, NEW SWINDON IRONWORKS, WILTS.

JOB TAYLOR AND CO., SWAN FOUNDRY,
 OLDBURY, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF HINTON'S PATENT CUPOLA, which CONSUMES FIFTY PER CENT. LESS COKE than any cupola yet invented. MAKERS OF ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY connected with the GRINDING and TEMPERING OF EVERY SORT OF CLAY or MARL, and for the MANUFACTURE OF BRICKS, TILES, DRAIN PIPES, &c. Also, of HIGH and LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES of any dimensions, and of GENERAL MACHINERY.

SHORTTRIDGE, HOWELL, AND CO., HARTFORD STEEL WORKS, SHEFFIELD, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF HOWELL'S PATENT HOMOGENEOUS METAL PLATES FOR BOILERS, LOCOMOTIVE FIRE BOXES, and TUBES, COMBINING THE STRENGTH OF STEEL with the MALLEABILITY OF COPPER. RUSSELL AND HOWELL'S PATENT CAST STEEL TUBES. McCONNELL'S PATENT HOLLOW RAILWAY AXLES.—For prices and terms, apply to SHORTTRIDGE, HOWELL, and Co., Hartford Steel Works, Sheffield; or Messrs. HARVEY and Co., 12, Haymarket, London.

GEORGE WHITEHOUSE (late James Colley and Sons), MANUFACTURERS OF BOLSTER PINS and BOXES, BOLTS and NUTS, WOOD SCREWS, LIFTING JACKS, RAILWAY SPIKES, RIVETS, and EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY FASTENINGS.
 HOPE WORKS, WEST BROMWICH. (Established 1815.)
 LONDON AGENTS, Messrs. R. and W. PULLING, 10, NEW BROAD STREET MEWS, E.C.

WATER PRESSURE ENGINES.
WILLIAM J. SMITH, ENGINEER, BELMONT,
 NEAR DURHAM

Begs most respectfully to CALL THE ATTENTION OF LEAD MINE PROPRIETORS and OTHERS to his IMPROVED WATER PRESSURE (HYDRAULIC) ENGINES, which are ADAPTED FOR BOTH SURFACE and UNDERGROUND OPERATIONS. The cylinder is placed horizontal, with winding drum and pumping apparatus, are fitted on strong cast-iron bed plates, bolted on Meniel timber foundation frame. They are made from the very best material, and extra strong in all their parts, fitted with improved slide pistons, slot link motion for reversing, and can be managed by any ordinary workman.
 The above engines have been at work pumping and winding in several of the lead mines of Alston Moor, Cumberland, during the last twelve years, and are giving the utmost satisfaction.
 Prices and full particulars may be obtained on application, and contracts undertaken by the above for the erection and completion of those engines in any part of the kingdom, guaranteeing the same for any reasonable period.

CORNISH BORER STEEL.—UPWARDS OF ONE HUNDRED
 AND SIXTY MINES are SUPPLIED WITH THIS STEEL, and the DEMAND for it is RAPIDLY INCREASING.—For terms, apply to R. MURKIN and Co., Forest Steel Works, near Coleford, Gloucestershire.

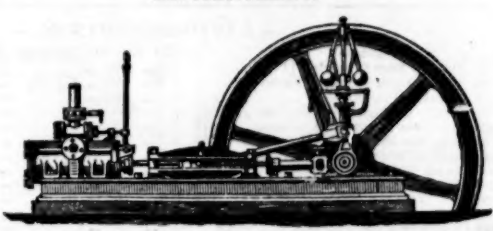
CYANOGEN STEEL, CAST STEEL, SHEAR STEEL, and IMPROVED FOREST L BLISTER STEEL supplied to order by ROBERT MURKIN and Co., Forest Steel Works, near Coleford, Gloucestershire.
 Address to the Works, Coleford.

ASSAYS AND ANALYSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
 Conducted by JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S., M.G.A. (late Mitchell and Rickard), Author of "Manual of Practical Assaying," "Metallurgical Papers," &c.
 All communications and samples to be addressed (free) to Mr. MITCHELL, care of Mr. Bateman, 28, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

PATENT BITUMINIZED GAS, WATER, AND DRAINAGE PIPES.—These PIPES POSSESS all the PROPERTIES NECESSARY for the CONVEYANCE OF GAS and WATER, and also for DRAINAGE PURPOSES—viz., GREAT STRENGTH, GREAT DURABILITY, and PERFECT INOXIDABILITY, and being non-conductors are not affected by frost, like metal pipes. They are proved to resist a pressure of 220 lbs. on the square inch (equal to 600 ft. head of water), are only one-fourth the weight, and considerably cheaper than iron pipes. They are made in 7 ft. lengths, and the joints are simple and inexpensive. These pipes have been in use in France, Spain, and Italy nearly three years, where the demand for them is very great. The opinions of the press on a public test at the House of Parliament, before a large number of engineers and other scientific gentlemen, were highly favorable, and, at the office of the company, on application to Mr. ALEX. YOUNG, 14a, Cannon-street, London, E.C., where sample pipes may be obtained for trial.

TO INVENTORS.—ALL INTENDING PATENTEES should PROCURE THE PRINTED INFORMATION regarding PATENTS, their COST, and the MODE OF PROCEDURE to be adopted, ISSUED GRATIS by the GENERAL PATENT COMPANY (LIMITED), 71, FLEET STREET, LONDON.
 R. MARSDEN LATHAM, Sec.

MESSRS. E. PAGE AND CO.,
 VICTORIA WORKS, BEDFORD,
 AND LAURENCE POUNTNEY PLACE, CANNON STREET, LONDON
 MANUFACTURERS OF



HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES,
 from 2½ to 30 horse power, and upwards, adapted for MINING and GENERAL PURPOSES.
 Prices and full particulars sent on application.

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO.,
 AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL ENGINEERS,
 LINCOLN, and 75, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF
 PORTABLE and FIXED STEAM ENGINES,
 From 4 to 20 horse power.
 Price lists sent gratis on application.

Which are adapted for every purpose to which steam-power can be applied. When intended for winding they are fitted with reversing link motion and requisite gearing. The portable engines are easy of removal from place to place, and may be set to work immediately on arrival.

COMBINED THRASHING MACHINES,
 Which dress the corn ready for market at one operation.

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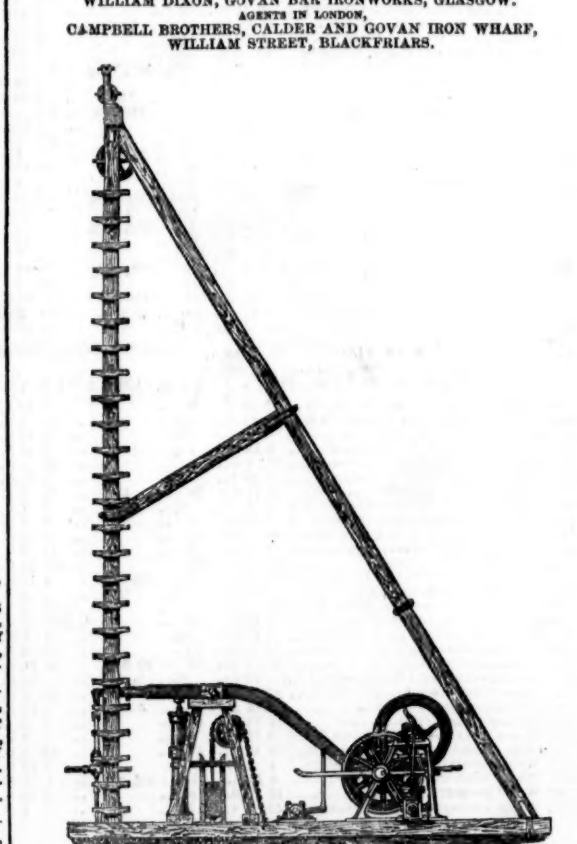
PUMPS for IRRIGATION and MINING PURPOSES.

Full particulars and estimates supplied on application to CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, and Co., as above.

PATON'S PATENT MINERAL BORING AND WINDING MACHINE.

MANUFACTURED BY WILLIAM DIXON, GOVAN BAR IRONWORKS, GLASGOW.

AGENTS IN LONDON, CAMPBELL BROTHERS, CALDER AND GOVAN IRON WHARF, WILLIAM STREET, BLACKFRIARS.



A NUMBER of these BORING MACHINES are at PRESENT WORKING in the neighbourhood of GLASGOW, at LESS THAN HALF THE USUAL COST for boring and with THREE TIMES THE SPEED.

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CRUCIBLES for STEEL MELTING are also made, which save nearly 1½ ton of fuel to every ton of steel fused.

The Patent Plumbago Crucible Company likewise manufacture and import clay crucibles, muffles, portable furnaces, &c., above backs, all descriptions of fire-standing goods, and every requisite for the assayer and dentist.

For lists, testimonials, &c., apply to the Patent Plumbago Crucible Company, Battersea Works, London, S.W.

International Exhibition, Class 1 and 2, fully described in this Journal on the 14th and 21st June.

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THE MINING SHARE LIST.

DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
1000	Alderley Edge (Cheshire) [L.]	10 0 0	60	..	7 18 6	0 10 0—May, 1882
4000	Bellfield United (copper), Tavistock	2 6 8	5 1/4	4 1/4	12 15 6	0 2 6—June, 1882
240	Bosman (tin), St. Just	20 10 0	60	..	36 10 0	1 0 0—Mar. 1882
20	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91 5 0	250	..	445 15 0	2 10 0—Feb. 1882
1000	Carn Brea (copper), tin, Illogan	15 0 0	72	..	371 10 0	3 0 0—Jan. 1882
200	Carn Brea (copper), tin, Illogan	15 0 0	72	..	371 10 0	3 0 0—Jan. 1882
2450	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	17 0 0	32	30 32	1 7 0 0	3 10 0—April, 1881
256	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	48 0 0	100	95 105	7 0 0 0	3 10 0—May, 1882
12000	Copper Miners of England	25 0 0	35	..	7 1/2 per cent.	Half-7/12
350000	Ditto ditto (stock)	100 0 0	24	..	7 1/2 per cent.	Half-7/12
1085	Gravelly Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 0 0	31	..	7 8 0 0	4 0 0—May, 1882
1512	Gravelly Moor and Penkelt, St. Cleer	8 0 0	31	..	7 8 0 0	4 0 0—May, 1882
1000	Cwm Erddin (lead), Cardiganshire [L.]	7 10 0	21	..	7 8 0 0	10 0 0—April, 1882
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60 0 0	200	..	239 10 0	4 0 0—Mar. 1882
200	Darwent Mines (sil.-lead), Durham	300 0 0	180	..	147 0 0	5 0 0—June, 1882
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavist. [S.E.]	1 0 0	440	430 440	792 0 0	7 0 0—May, 1882
454	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	138 17 6	560	..	6 15 0 0	1 0 0—Jan. 1882
12830	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	2 1 0	1 1/2	..	0 15 0 0	1 6—June, 1882
3000	Dymgwyn (lead), Wales	12 6 6	10	..	0 10 0 0	2 6—May, 1882
512	East Bassett (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	29 10 0	42	43 43	99 0 0	1 0 0—May, 1882
6144	East Carron (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6	45	43 1/4	3 0 0 0	15 0 0—April, 1882
200	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	32 0 0	45	..	81 10 0	1 0 0—Mar. 1882
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	300	..	307 10 0	3 10 0—April, 1882
2048	East Wheal Grylls (tin, copper), Gernoe	10 0 0	5	4 4 1/2	0 4 0 0	..—Dec. 1861
2000	Foxdale (id.) [L.] [2500 £25 pd., 240 £20 pd.]	85	..	..	..	..—Dec. 1861
5000	Frank Mills (lead), Devon	3 15 6	4	..	0 16 0 0	2 0 0—Mar. 1882
1000	Great North Tolucon [S.E.], Redruth	0 14 6	4 1/4	4 1/4	2 0 0 0	5 0 0—Dec. 1861
1788	Great Wheal Fortune (tin), Brea	18 0 0	28	28 30 1/2	1 17 6 0	5 0 0—April, 1882
5000	Great Wheal Vor (tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0	6 1/2	..	1 17 6 0	5 0 0—Mar. 1882
10240	Gunnis Lake (Clitters' Adit)	8 10 0	3 1/2	..	0 3 0 0	1 6—Mar. 1882
1024	Herdofot (id.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0	39	37 39	19 15 0	1 15 0—June, 1882
1000	Hibernian Mine Company	92 6 2	27 1/2	..	7 10 0 0	15 0 0—Sept. 1861
400	Ilbarnet (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18 15 0	110	..	383 10 0	2 0 0—Mar. 1882
9000	Marke Valley (copper), Cardigan	4 10 6	10 1/2	9 1/2 10 1/2	1 17 0 0	5 0 0—April, 1882
1800	Miners Mining Co. [L.] (id.), Wrexham	6 17 0	..	..	86 15 0	5 0 0—May, 1862
30000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	18 1/2	18 1/2	14 7 11 0	7 0 0—Dec. 1861
640	Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold	4 0 0	2 1/2	..	18 10 0	7 0 0—April, 1882
6000	New Birch Tor and Viller Con. (tin)	1 6 6	2 1/2	..	0 3 6 0	1 0—Sept. 1861
6000	North Downs (copper), Redruth	2 3 4	4 1/4	4 1/4	0 10 0 0	2 6—May, 1882
1264	North Gwambler (copper), Redruth	2 3 4	6	..	0 10 0 0	2 6—May, 1882
6000	Oradad (lead), Flintshire	0 8 0	1 1/4	..	0 10 0 0	8 0—Mar. 1882
6400	Parry Con. (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6	5	..	36 12 6	3 0 0—Mar. 1882
200	Parry Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	80 0 0	..	..	37 10 0	5 0 0—Mar. 1882
1772	Pobber (tin), St. Agnes	10 0 0	42	41 42	4 19 6	10 0 0—Dec. 1861
1120	Providence (tin), Uly Lant [S.E.]	10 0 0	42	41 42	4 19 6	10 0 0—Dec. 1861
6000	Rosewell Hill and Ransom United	2 16 0	3 1/2	4 1/4	64 0 0	3 0 0—June, 1882
15	Rhoscymor (lead)	50 0 0	..	..	1250 0 0	100 0—Quarterly
812	South Carron (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.]	1 5 0	350	..	376 0 0	5 0 0—May, 1882
812	South Tolucon (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall	8 0 0	44	..	376 0 0	5 0 0—May, 1882
496	S. Wh. Frances (cop.), Illogan [S.E.]	18 15 0	115	110 115	359 5 0	1 0 0—May, 1882
280	Sparrow Moor (tin, copper), St. Just	31 17 6	55	55	9 16 0	1 0 0—June, 1882
940	St. Ives Con. (tin), St. Ives	8 0 0	30	28 30	485 0 0	10 0 0—May, 1882
9600	Tamar Con. (sil.-id.), Beeralston [S.E.]	4 10 0	24	..	5 8 0 0	2 6—Jan. 1861
9000	Tincroft (tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	67 10 0	100	11 12	11 3 0 0	0 0—April, 1882
4200	Vern and Clogon (copper) [L.]	2 15 0	45	..	22 12 6	1 0—April, 1882
1024	Wendron Con. (tin), Wendron	11 13 0	11 1/2	10 11	8 15 0	1 0—Jan. 1861
6000	West Bassett (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	13	..	22 12 6	7 0—May, 1882
60	West Barton Gill (lead), Yorkshire	50 0 0	..	..	14 10 0	3 0—June, 1881
1024	West Carron (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 0 0	33 1/2	33 1/2	100 11 3	1 0—Feb. 1882
4400	West Fowey Con. (tin and copper)	7 10 0	4	..	2 19 0	3 0—May, 1882
1024	West Penryn (lead), Cornwall	4 0 0	7 1/2	7 1/2	2 19 0	2 19 0—May, 1882
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]	47 10 0	250	245 255	353 0 0	7 0 0—June, 1882
512	Wheal Bassett (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	5 2 6	90	..	585 10 0	3 0 0—June, 1882
256	Wheal Buller (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	5 0 0	40	..	929 0 0	2 0 0—Mar. 1861
2900	Wh. Cliff Amalgamated (cop.), Gwennap	30 0 0	30	25 27 1/2	27 2 6	10 0—April, 1882
128	Wh. Friendship (copper), Devon	60 0 0	90	..	2400 10 0	5 0 0—Feb. 1861
1024	Wheal Hearle (tin), St. Just	9 13 8	17 1/2	..	0 8 0 0	5 0—May, 1882
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uly Lant [S.E.]	1 7 2	12 1/2	11 1/2 12 1/2	8 10 0	10 0—April, 1882
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	8 10 0	18 1/2	19 21	13 10 0	1 0—Oct. 1861
4800	Wheal Ludcott (lead), St. Ives	2 10 8	18	18 1/2 19 1/2	1 12 0	1 0—Oct. 1861
896	Wh. Margaret (tin), Uly Lant [S.E.]	3 17 6	48	..	275 15 0	1 10 0—May, 1882
100	Wh. Mary Ann (id.), Menheniot [S.E.]	8 0 0	14	10 1/2 11 1/2	55 17 6	10 0—June, 1882
900	Wheal Orton (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	300	..	298 3 0	5 0—May, 1882
396	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	58 10 0	126	126 128	137 15 0	1 10 0—June, 1882
1040	Wh. Trelawny (sil.-id.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 17 0	14	13 13 1/2	45 2 6	12 6—May, 1882
6000	Wicklow (copper) [L.]	8 0 0	41 1/4	41	43 17 6	3 0—Oct. 1861

[* Dividends paid every two months. * Dividends paid every three months.]

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

700	Aberdovey (silver-lead), Merioneth	1 10 0	30	..	0 10 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1859
4943	Alford Con. (cop.), Phillack [S.E.]	3 12 9	3 1/2	..	20 3 0	0 2 6—April, 1859
5048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	3 15 0	1 1/2	..	0 19 0	0 2 0—Sept. 1860
6000	Charlotte United, Perranuthnoe	2 14 7	1 1/2	..	0 13 0	0 1 6—Sept. 1859
256	Conduvor (cop., tin), Camborne	35 0 0	30	..	85 0 0	2 0 0—June, 1857
4078	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	5 16 3	5 1/4	..	0 10 0	0 2 6—Feb. 1859
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gulval	40 16 0	16	14	18 7 6	1 10 0—Mar. 1857
3048	East Falnouth (sil.-id.), Liskeard [S.E.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	..	0 8 0	0 10 0—April, 1857
2000	East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 13 6	..	..	0 8 0	0 0—July, 1859
1400	Eyan Mining Co. (lead), Derbyshire	7 2 6	22	..	20 3 4	0 10 0—May, 1861
4000	Foway Con. (copper), Tywardreath	4 0 0	5	..	41 9 2	0 2 6—June, 1860
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	100 0 0	110	..	221 10 0	7 10 0—Feb. 1857
6000	Hington Down Con. (cop.), Cals. [S.E.]	5 1 0	3 1/2	2 1/2 3 1/2	2 16 0	0 2 6—Nov. 1856
5800	Kelly Bray (lead, copper), Camllanton	4 15 6	..	..	0 6 0	0 2 0—Feb. 1860
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100 0 0	1300	..	1420 0 0	0 0—June, 1857
160	Lerant (copper), tin, St. Just	2 0 0	95	..	1091 0 0	5 0—May, 1860
5000	Levett Hill (lead) [L.], Bodmin	3 15 0	2 1/2	..	20 2 6	0 2 6—Mar. 1859
470	Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down	5 0 0	25	..	56 0 0	1 0—Sept. 1858
812	Rosewarne United (cop., tin), Gwinear	21 17 0	21	20 30 1/2	38 10 0	1 0—Sept. 1860
19000	Korthridge Con. (cop.), Whitchurch [S.E.]	0 16 0	..	..	0 10 0	0 2 6—July, 1857
128	South Crinnis (copper), St. Austell	19 0 0	38 1/2	..	60 0 0	30 0—June, 1855
6000	Tolvadden (copper), Marazion	0 15 3	3 1/4	3 3/4	0 13 6	0 3 0—Mar. 1860
573	Trelon Con. (tin), St. Ives	11 10 0	18	..	7 0 0	0 10 0—Sept. 1860
30000	Value of Towy (lead), Carmarthen [S.E.]	0 13 6	..	..	0 8 9	0 1 0—July, 1858
2000	Wheal Brea (copper), Redruth	2 0 0	25	..	1 12 0	0 7 6—Nov. 1859
1024	Wheal Grylls (tin), Perranuthnoe	2 0 0	25	..	1 12 0	0 7 6—Nov. 1859
4295	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 16 6	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 16 0	0 2 0—July, 1860
1024	Wheal Margery (tin, copper)	17 8 0	5	..	0 10 0	0 10 0—May, 1860
1023	Wheal Tremayne (tin, cop.), Gwinear	13 2 6	5	..	10 2 6	0 7 6—Jan. 1860

(* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.)

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
700	Aberdovey (silver-lead), Merioneth	1 10 0	30	..	0 10 0 0	10 0—Mar. 1885
4943	Alfred Con. (cop.), Phillack [S.E.]	3 12 0	14	..	30 3 0	0 2—Apr. 1885
2048	Carnoy (tin), St. Just	10 0 0	15	..	0 13 0 0	1 6—Sept. 1885
6000	Charlotte United, Perranarabuth	2 14 7	1 1/2	..	0 13 0 0	1 6—Sept. 1885
256	Cundurrow (cop.), Camborne	35 0 0	50	..	85 0 0	2 0 0—June 1885
4072	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	5 16 3	3 1/2	..	0 10 0 0	2 6—Feb. 1885
272	Ding Dong (tin), Gwilt	40 14 6	16	14	18 7 6	1 0—Mar. 1885
9048	East Falmouth (sil.-id.), Kenwyn, Kea	3 10 0	4	..	0 7 6 0	2 6—Jan. 1885
2048	East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 13 6	..	..	0 5 0 0	8 0—July 1885
1040	Evan Mining Co. (lead), Derbyshire	7 2 6	22	..	20 3 4	10 0—May 1885
4940	Foway Con. (copper), Tywardreath	3 4 0	110	..	72 9 0	2 6—June 1885
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	100 0 0	110	..	231 10 0	7 0 0—Feb. 1885
6000	Hingston Down Con. (cop.), Cala [S.E.]	5 1 0	3 1/2	3 1/2 3 1/2	2 16 0	0 26—Feb. 1885
6000	Kelly Bray (lead, copper), Calington	4 15 6	..	..	0 6 0 0	2 0—Feb. 1885
30	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100 0 0	1300	..	1420 0 0	60 0—June 1885
160	Levant (copper), tin, St. Just	2 10 0	95	..	1091 0 0	5 0—May 1885
8000	Mermaid Hills (lead), [L.] Somerset	3 15 0	14	..	2 10 0	2 6—May 1885
470	Newdowns Mining Co. Co. Down	30 0 0	35	..	86 0 0	1 0—Sept. 1885
812	Rosewarne United (cop., tin), Gwennap	17 10 0	21	20 20 1/2	33 10 0	1 0—Sept. 1885
18900	Sordridge Con. (cop.), Whitchurch [S.E.]	0 16 0	..	..	0 10 0 0	2 6—July 1885
128	South Crinns (copper), St. Austell	19 0 0	285	..	60 0 0	30 0—June 1885
6000	Trelawny Con. (cop.), Marazion	15 2 3	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 13 0 0	3 0—Mar. 1885
572	Trevelyan Con. (tin), St. Ives	11 10 0	18	..	7 0 0 0	10 0—Sept. 1885
30000	Valley of Toway (lead), Carnarvon [S.E.]	0 13 6	4	..	0 5 0 0	1 0—July 1885
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	38 10 0	60	..	45 0 0	1 0—May 1885
1024	Wheal Grylls (tin), Perranarabuth	2 4 0	35	..	1 12 0 0	7 6—Nov. 1885
4295	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 15 6	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2	0 15 0 0	2 0—July 1885
1024	Wheal Mary (tin), St. Agnes	17 8 0	8	..	0 10 0 0	10 0—May 1885
1024	Wheal Trelawny (tin), Gwennap	13 6 0	5	..	10 2 6	0 7—Jan. 1885

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
2444	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0	110 1/2	..	380 0 0	5 0 0—Dec. 1885
13000	Cobra Copper (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	22	24 1/2 25	390 0 0	1 0 0—Jan. 1885
10000	Copiapu Mining Company, Chile [S.E.]	16 0 0	7	7 8	8 0 0 0	5 0—Jan. 1885
12000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	10	..	7 1/2 per cent.	Yearly
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5 0 0	2 1/2	..	1 7 6 0	2 6—Feb. 1885
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2 3 1/2	0 2 6 0	2 6—May 1885
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	120 0 0	24	..	19 5 0	1 0—June 1885
48000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0	7 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	0 10 0 0	1 0—June 1885
16000	Linares (id.), Fort Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0	7 1/2	7	8 11 2 0	5 0—May 1885
10000	Lautian (id.), Port Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	2 0 0	7 1/2	7	0 19 0 0	3 0—Feb. 1885
103815	Marquitos and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	3	..	0 24 0 0	1 6—July 1885
100000	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 5 6 0	1 6—Jan. 1885
11000	St. John del Rey [L.] Brazil [S.E.]	15 0 0	61	60 63	30 15 0	4 10 0—June 1885
20000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0	1 1/4	..	0 2 0 0	2 0—June 1885

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
10000	Altan and Quwanagan [L.] [L.]	4 10 0	3	..	4 5 0 0	0 15 0—Nov. 1885
10000	Barriar Lead, Min. Co. N. Ze. [L.]	4 10 0	3 1/2	..	15 per cent.	May 1885
10000	Pontbhand (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0	4	..	1 0 0 0	1 0—June 1885
43174	Unit. Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.]	28 0 0	6 1/4	6 1/4	1 16 0 0	4 0—Feb. 1885

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
20000	Australian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	1 1/2	..	Sept. 1885
70000	Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L. &] [S.E.]	1 0 0	..	..	..
25000	Capula (silver), Mexico [L.] [S.E.]	0 10 0	..	..	Jan. 1862
6000	Central American (silver), [L.]	5 0 0	12	..	Feb. 1861
17000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 £2 paid]	0 6 0	..	..	Jan. 1861
80000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	0 17 6	..	..	Jan. 1861
10000	Coplapu Smelting [L.], Chili	10 0 0	8 1/2	..	July paid
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	..	July paid
25000	East del Rey, Brazil [L. &]	1 0 0	1 1/2	..	Sept. 1861
80000	East Kongsberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L. &]	1 7 6	..	..	Mar. 1862
18000	Elbe Colliery company [L. &]	0 16 0	..	..	Dec. 1861
80000	Ellerslie and Bardsley, Jamaica	0 18 0	1 1/2	..	July, 1856
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	..	..	..	July paid
80000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L. &] [S.E.]	1 10 0	..	..	Jan. 1862
24000	Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L. &]	1 10 0	..	..	Mar. 1862
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.], Jamaica	25 0 0	..	..	July paid
50000	Imperial Thessalian (lead, &c.), Thessaly [L. &]	0 10 0	..	..	June, 1860
10000	Karika Colliery Company [L. &]	0 15 0	17 1/2	..	Dec. 1861
100000	Mouton Aurores (gold), Brazil [L. &]	1 0 0	1	..	Jan. 1862
80000	Lagunas (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	July paid
80000	New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.]	1 0 0	1	..	July paid
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	1 0 0	1	..	Nov. 1856
80000	North Rhine copper of South Australia [L. &] [S.E.]	0 17 6	..	1/2	..
10000	Pachon Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L. &]	0 15 0	..	..	April, 1862
60000	Santa Barbara (gold), Brazil [L. &]	0 10 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	Mar. 1862
20000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. &]	0 10 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	..
15000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. &]	3 0 0	..	..	May, 1860
45000	Victor Emanuel (copper, lead), Newfoundland [L.]	10 0 0	15000	£1 pd.	July paid
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	110 0 0	..	..	Oct. 1856
12000	Wheel Ellen, South Australia [L.]	..	..	..	July paid
35425	Wheel Jamaica (copper)	1 0 0	12 1/2	..	July paid
80000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	..	1 1/2	July paid
60000	Yacamatana (copper) South Australia [L.]	3 0 0	2	2 1/2	..